

With Exercise in Malaysia

British Military Tests Ability To Play Role in Europe, Asia

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, April 27 (NYT).—Britain's fighting services have opened a two-month training exercise in Malaysia to demonstrate their capacity to intervene effectively in the Far East while making their major military effort in Europe.

The eventual deployment of 14,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen will stress rather than answer the central question of defense policy: Are British conventional military resources large enough and flexible enough to sustain both a European commitment and the responsibilities to Commonwealth allies?

Underlying the question is the assumption that Britain has a national commitment to provide conventional forces in each case. In the event of a nuclear war, the British believe in U.S. intervention, although they are becoming increasingly convinced that it would not be as automatic as has been assumed.

Defense Minister Denis Healey believes that the present forces "general capability" permits a dual role. As evidence, 5,000 soldiers and airmen, 210 vehicles, 20 helicopters and 12 pack howitzers have been flown to Singapore by the Royal Air Force transport fleet.

Implications for U.S. Such criticism relates to the larger argument that Britain is the only ally of the United States with military commitments in southern Asia and the Mediterranean, cannot make an effective contribution to European defense and simultaneously keep its remaining global commitments. The controversy, U.S. officials believe, has implications for American military policy.

Geoffrey Rippon, who speaks on defense for the Conservative party in the House of Commons, recently arranged the Labor government for "the deliberate rundown of professional forces, navy, army and air; the reduction of the reserves to a level where they are barely adequate to bring the British Army of the Rhine up to war-time strength; the virtual abandonment, by its alone, of all Western European nations, of any form of home defense."

Peter Kirk, another Conservative, commented that the soldiers of the Rhine Army may be the best trained and equipped in Europe, but "there are so few of them that even 'disturbance' in Northern Ireland means that we have to raid the front line in Germany for troops."

A Different Perspective A different perspective appears in the contention of opposition politicians and officers that the forces in Germany after an American withdrawal would be too weak to fight a protracted conventional battle. Mr. Rippon and other critics contend that nuclear escalation will be the only alternative to surrender in Europe in the event of a major Soviet attack.

Mr. Healey believes that "there is no real possibility of defending Western Europe against an all-out Soviet conventional attack and, therefore, if we ever face such an attack we would have to use nuclear weapons early."

The alternative to early use of nuclear weapons is a stronger conventional defense by NATO's European members. In Britain that would require conscription, something the Labor government, with an election in the offing, is unlikely to consider.

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Julius Telesin was one of 39 signatories to a statement last month protesting an official anti-Israel campaign then under way and declaring their determination to leave for Israel "even on foot."

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SALT Session Held; China Feat Ignored

Both U.S., Russia Fail To Mention Satellite

By Henry Tanner

VIENNA, April 27 (NYT).—American and Soviet disarmament negotiators met for an hour and fifteen minutes here today—their fourth working session since resumption of the strategic arms limitation talks here ten days ago.

Neither Gerard C. Smith, the U.S. chief delegate, nor Vladimir S. Semenov, his Soviet counterpart, made any reference to the launching of Communist China's first space satellite, informed sources said.

Each of the two delegates made a statement adding further details to his previously stated positions but neither of them responded as yet to the presentations the other man had made during the three previous meetings, the sources said.

The talks thus are still in the stage of "presentations" or "outlines" and have not yet entered the stage of discussion.

No Technical Meetings Yet There has been no meeting as yet of technical experts of the two delegations. Such meetings took place regularly toward the end of the first phase of the SALT talks in Helsinki last November and December.

While neither the Americans nor the Soviets saw any reason here today to touch on the Chinese Communist's latest exploit in space, it is taken for granted by all observers here that Peking's march toward possession of a strategic nuclear striking force will be a major if unstated element in the negotiations.

It will be on the minds of the two negotiators, even if they do not refer to it in their meetings, as soon as they get down to the detailed issues involving limitations on nuclear offensive and defensive weapons—ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles) and ABMs (anti-ballistic missiles).

Both the Soviet Union and the United States are known to have been assuming for some time that the Chinese will test their first ICBM in the near future.

The launching of the first Chinese satellite has strengthened the belief of many observers here that whatever the eventual outcome of the lengthy, diplomatically complicated negotiation here, it will make provisions for deployment of at least a "thin line" of ABMs on both sides.

The next meeting will be held Thursday.

Among the major items of Mr. Krey's domestic reform program were:

• Elections: A reform of the present electoral law to give smaller parties a "fairer chance."

• Army: An expert commission is to examine ways to cut compulsory military service from the present nine to six months, while preserving full combat readiness of the Austrian Army.

• Education: Educators and teachers are to work out plans for streamlining the educational system from the kindergarten level to the university. The chancellor stressed the need to remodel both the administration and curricula in schools of higher learning.

• Housing: An additional 5,000 housing units are to be built to ease Austria's pressing shortage in this field, largely through raising money from outside the budget.

• Budget: Austria's present \$386 million budget deficit which

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GOVERNMENT DECLARATION—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky (right) presenting his program to the Parliament. With him, Vice-Chancellor Rudolf Haensler (center) and Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlager.

Kreisky Proposes Reforms, Confirms Austrian Neutrality

VIENNA, April 27 (AP).—Bruno Kreisky, Austria's first post-war Socialist chancellor, today reaffirmed his country's strict neutrality while announcing a package of sweeping domestic reforms.

Mr. Kreisky, who led his party to victory over the conservative People's party in the elections last March 1, declared to the parliament: "The Austrian State Treaty and permanent neutrality are the safeguards for the security and independence of the Republic of Austria."

Although he pledged to cultivate contacts with all UN member nations, including Austria's Communist neighbors, Mr. Kreisky did not announce any major approach to the East European Communist countries such as was launched by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

He said, however, the Austrian government was "aware of the importance of the non-committed countries in the north of Europe, neutral Austria and Switzerland, and non-aligned Yugoslavia for European détente."

Easing of Tension Mr. Kreisky did not specifically mention the Communist-proposed European security conference, but he promised the Austrian government would "examine carefully all proposals" made to continue and promote the easing of tension on the Continent.

Mr. Kreisky also made clear he wanted to continue the policies of the previous conservative cabinet aiming at a special status in the Common Market which would not clash with Austrian neutrality.

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Sihanouk Reportedly to Form Regime in Cambodia Province

VIENIANE, Laos, April 27 (AP).—Ousted Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk will fly to Cambodia "in the very near future" to take control of a provisional government, Western diplomatic sources here said today.

They said the North Vietnamese Army would fly Sihanouk into one of Cambodia's northeastern provinces adjoining South Vietnam, which now are occupied and controlled by Vietnamese Communist forces.

Asked whether the move would come within a week, one source replied: "Yes, that is my information."

Sihanouk has been expected to return to Cambodia to lead his supporters in a drive to oust the government that overthrew him March 18, but the sources did not say whether the prince would remain in Cambodia or fly out again to Hanoi or Peking after announcing the formation of a new government.

Secret Meeting The prediction by diplomatic sources here came in the wake of a reported secret meeting last week between Sihanouk and the leaders of North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and the Communist Pathet Lao.

Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said the conference, held last Friday and Saturday at Sihanouk's initiative, resulted in a pledge of unspecified mutual assistance to defeat the United States.

VNA reported that the conference was held "in a locality of the Laos-Vietnam-China border area," but did not identify the location further.

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VC Sappers Penetrate U.S. Artillery Base

4 GIs Killed, 12 Hurt In Raid About Saigon

SAIGON, April 27 (AP).—VC Cong commandos moving in underground tunnels and on foot, attacked a U.S. artillery base last night, killing four Americans and wounding 12 in 30 minutes of bitter fighting, the U.S. command said today.

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Norodom Sihanouk

U.S. Policy On Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., who opposes any U.S. involvement in Cambodia, said in speaking of the President: "I have an idea he's going today through the tortures of hell because of the dangerous potentialities involved."

There had been no advance indication that Cambodia's request for aid to help fight 40,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops illegally on its territory amounted to anything like "hundreds of millions of dollars," as Sen. Fulbright described Mr. Rogers' report.

Administration officials, in their guarded guidance to newsmen, have been indicating that the United States, although it is considering giving only limited military aid to Cambodia, last week, the United States and South Vietnam sent to Phnom Penh, Cambodia's name, about 1,500 AK-47 Soviet and Chinese-made automatic rifles captured on the South Vietnamese battlefield. Those are the only officially acknowledged weapons sent.

Against Rifles Shipment Sen. Fulbright said he was opposed to sending even those captured rifles, which he said Mr. Rogers characterized as a "de minimus" or very minor action.

Mr. Rogers was only presenting Cambodia's request to the committee, said Sen. Fulbright—not endorsing it. "I think it is fair to say," said Sen. Fulbright, "that the committee wouldn't want to send even small amounts" of direct U.S. aid to Cambodia.

Sen. Fulbright said Mr. Rogers indicated for the Nixon administration, that if President Nixon decides on giving any "large amount" of aid to Cambodia, it would be "in the open," requiring "additional authorization."

"If it's a small amount, it would be done under existing legislation," Sen. Fulbright added—meaning under existing defense funds. Other senators, however, said they would seek to block defense funds that would provide any arms for Cambodia.

France Refuses Arms PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—France has turned down a Cambodian request for military assistance, official sources said here today.

The French had provided training assistance over the past 20 years, the sources said, but have not been sending fresh supplies of arms or ammunition since the ouster of Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The sources said that the Cambodian delegation headed by the Chief of Staff, Gen. Say Saman, currently in Paris had had no contact with French authorities. Gen. Saman arrived here last week with former Premier Phlo Preung and briefed Cambodian ambassadors from 14 countries in Europe, Africa and the Americas.

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Hanoi, VC, Pathet Lao Meet With Sihanouk, Assail U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

the withdrawal of American and Thai forces from the country. Having been convicted at Prince Sihanouk's behest, however, the meeting evidently focused at length on the current Cambodian crisis. Accordingly, the declaration voiced "full support" for Prince Sihanouk's "united front," proclaimed by the prince from Peking on March 23. It "strongly condemned" attempts

by the United Nations or any Asian nations to intervene in Cambodian affairs, saying these moves were intended only to "legitimize" the new Phnom Penh government.

A hint that Hanoi is keeping its diplomatic options open, however, was reflected in the fact that the weekend declaration did not specifically recognize the government-in-exile proclaimed by Prince Sihanouk last month. Nor did it call for a break in relations with the prince's successors.

Moscow Opposes Parley MOSCOW, April 27 (NYT).—The Soviet Union indicated today that it opposes the convening of any international conference to deal with the crisis in Cambodia.

Articles in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, and Izvestia, the government newspaper, singled out Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik for criticism for seeking to organize an Asian regional meeting to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

Izvestia said that "no conference" should be held on the Cambodian situation.

Sweden Heckle American Envoy STOCKHOLM, April 27 (Reuters).—The police detained seven people when leftist demonstrators threw eggs at policemen, burned paper flags and heckled the new American ambassador.

Sweden, Dr. Jerome Holland, when he arrived to inaugurate the U.S. cultural center here today.

About 150 young demonstrators waving placards and shouting anti-American slogans pushed against heavy police lines as the envoy drove up to the building near Stockholm University.

There were some brief struggles and the police marched off several demonstrators before breaking up the crowd. When Dr. Holland left the building a wall of police cars, horses and about 50 policemen stood between him and some 30 remaining demonstrators who chanted: "U.S. out of Vietnam."

Disident sources said the crackdown appears to be aimed not only at students but also at keeping incarcerated those who are completing previously imposed sentences.

They reported that Svetoslav Karavansky, a man convicted of anti-Stalinist activities 21 years ago, recently had five years added to his 25-year sentence. He had smuggled a manuscript out of jail calling for reconciliation between East and West, plus an eyewitness account of the mass execution of Polish troops by the Soviet military during World War II.

The manuscripts were written in invisible ink between the lines of a magazine that the prisoner sent to his wife, the informants said.

guide's inspectors contend that, for the overwhelming majority of hotelkeepers, restaurateurs and tourists, merely obtaining a listing in the guide is considered far more important. However, the inspectors conceded that the company usually waited two or three years and made as many as 17 separate inspections before giving or removing a star.

The guide's most popular rating, however, is not a star but the simple red-letter R, which designates a good meal all year round for 17 francs (about \$3) or less, wine, service and taxes included. There are 328 such French restaurants listed in the latest guide, but the inspectors fear quality is declining. "It is becoming more and more difficult for the restaurateurs to shop," Mr. Trichot reported. "Prices keep rising, quality is declining, and clients these days

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Nieuw Amsterdam	June 29	30	July 1
Nieuw Amsterdam	July 28	29	30
Nieuw Amsterdam	Aug. 26	27	28
Rotterdam	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	2
Hanseatic	Oct. 16	17	18

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If you plan to go in September, join the festive Special Sailing of the s.s. Statendam to Port Everglades and Los Angeles. Sailing the sunny southern route, the Statendam leaves Rotterdam and Southampton on September 16 and 17, calls at Port Everglades on September 26 and continues via Nassau, Port au Prince, Cartagena, Cristobal, Balboa and Acapulco to Los Angeles, arriving October 10.

Second in A B M's "We're second in ABMs." The Soviet Union has partly completed deployment of an ABM system around Moscow and built other radars which Dr. Foster has suggested could be used in a nationwide ABM system. The United States is starting construction on the first two Safeguard ABM stations around Minuteman bases in North Dakota and Montana.

White House Denies Asking Agency to Plug Nixon Policy

By Leonard Downie, Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The director of communications has denied, however, that any such request came from the White House. He said last week that the White House had "requested" that they "favorable references" to President Nixon's recent Vietnam address in future speeches.

U.S. Colleges Got \$1.8 Billion In 1969, Up 15%

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—American colleges and universities received a record \$1.8 billion in donations from foundations, corporations and individuals last year, according to the Council for Financial Aid to Education.

Boston Raphael 'Authentic Italy' Wants It Back

BOSTON, April 27 (Reuters)—A painting attributed to Raphael, which now hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and was announced as a fake in London on Thursday, is genuine, the head of a Italian Commission for the recovery of Works of Art said here today.

Record of Kopechne Inquest Slated for Release Tomorrow

BOSTON, April 27 (AP)—The office of the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court said today he plans to make public Wednesday the transcript and the report on the inquest into the death of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's aide, Mr. Kopechne.

20,000 in Boston Oppose Violence And Support GI's

BOSTON, April 27 (AP)—About 20,000 people gathered yesterday for a rally to show their opposition to violence as a means of political dissent.

But most of the speakers, including comedian Bob Hope, dealt with a war in Vietnam and urged support for American soldiers.

Canadian F-104 Crash
CELSTED, Germany, April 27 (AP)—A Canadian Air Force F-104 Starfighter crashed today at Frankfurt airport, police reported. The pilot was slightly injured when he ejected from the plane.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES, GLOVES, BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
10 Rue de la Paix, PARIS



WASH-IN—Hippies and other music enthusiasts frolic in the cooling waters of a stream near Poynette, Wis., to wash away the dust generated by a rock festival.

Furor in Illinois Reflects Resistance to Rock Festivals

By J. Anthony Lukas

CARBONDALE, Ill., April 27 (AP)—Mrs. Liberty Thrommorton says she likes kids. It's just that she doesn't want 100,000 of them sprawling over the meadows of Alex Miller's old farm polluting the waters of Little Indian Creek.

In this election year, an extraordinary array of political power has formed against the festival, all the way from Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie and Sen. Ralph Tyler Smith to the Murphysboro City Council and the Cobden Village Board.

After the spectacular success of the Woodstock Festival, which drew 400,000 young people to update New York last August, promoters began scheduling musical extravaganzas across the land.

But nobody could match Woodstock. Partly because of the promoters' mismanagement or malice, several festivals went sour, notably the Altamont (Calif.) Festival last December, where four persons died, one of them stabbed to death.

Douglas Shuns Obscenity Case Linked to Evergreen Review

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Justice William O. Douglas took himself out of two Supreme Court obscenity actions today, and his leading counsel said the justice's action compounded the case against him.

Without explanation, Justice Douglas noted that he was taking no part in the court's decision to permit the filing of two briefs by outside parties in cases involving the allegedly obscene film "I Am Curious (Yellow)."

The film is distributed in the United States by Grove Press, Inc., whose president, Barney Rosset, publishes the Evergreen Review magazine which printed excerpts from Justice Douglas's new book next to pictures of nudes.

House minority leader Gerald Ford, R. Mich., who has led the campaign for Justice Douglas's impeachment, issued a statement that the action "is a tacit admission that he should have disqualified himself in the libel cases in which publisher Ralph Ginzburg was the defendant."

Police Laud Behavior at Rock Fete

POYNETTE, Wis., April 27 (AP)—Thousands of rock music fans who attended a weekend "sound storm" festival were credited by police yesterday with generally good behavior despite nude swimming and some drug use.

When their plans were disclosed, the three became easy targets. Their opponents noted that only one was a native of Carbondale and the others had come from "the Chicago area."

Wayman Presley, a publicist here, has charged that people coming to the festival would be "Communist sympathizers."

Karmann, builder of the Ghia, BMW and Porsche, is now building the American Motors' Javelin.

The Javelin 79-K made its first public showing at the Paris Auto Show in October 1968. Regular production began at the Karmann plant in Rheine, West Germany the following month.

This plant is one of the most modern in Europe and is ideally located near the Dutch border, giving it easy access to port facilities.

Karmann's production efforts in behalf of American Motors will be directed toward European taste and include special paint application and interior trim modifications.

The Karmann built Javelin will have a 232 cubic-inch, six-cylinder engine and a floor mounted three speed manual gear shift as standard equipment.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The Supreme Court agreed today to examine the constitutionality of the District of Columbia's abortion law. The case could produce a landmark decision.

Belgium
Etablissements R. Mennes S.P.R.L.
121, Rue de France
Bruxelles, Belgium

Nixon Given Setback Over 18-Year Vote

McCormack Rejects Amendment Approach

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—House Speaker John W. McCormack, D. Mass., today rejected in advance a plan by President Nixon to ask the House to abandon Senate-passed legislation to lower the voting age to 18 by law rather than by a constitutional amendment.

The White House said yesterday that Mr. Nixon plans to tell House leaders this week that they should scrap the provision on 18-year-olds that the Senate added to a House-approved voting rights bill.

Mr. Nixon has adopted the position that reaching the goal through legislation might be declared unconstitutional by the courts and jeopardize the 1972 elections.

From my study I think there's a good chance that the Supreme Court will find it constitutional," he remarked.

The administration view is that if the courts threw out the law the 1972 presidential race might have to be rerun to eliminate ineligible voters, namely those under 21.

Innocents Day Retained

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales has decided to keep the Feast of the Holy Innocents (Dec. 28) as a day of prayer in sorrow for the unborn who have died as the result of abortion.

The Javelin 79-K made its first public showing at the Paris Auto Show in October 1968. Regular production began at the Karmann plant in Rheine, West Germany the following month.

This plant is one of the most modern in Europe and is ideally located near the Dutch border, giving it easy access to port facilities.

Karmann's production efforts in behalf of American Motors will be directed toward European taste and include special paint application and interior trim modifications.

The Karmann built Javelin will have a 232 cubic-inch, six-cylinder engine and a floor mounted three speed manual gear shift as standard equipment.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The Supreme Court agreed today to examine the constitutionality of the District of Columbia's abortion law. The case could produce a landmark decision.

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Louisiana's Senate Chamber Ripped by Dynamite Blast

BATON ROUGE, La., April 27 (AP)—A dynamite blast ripped through the Senate chamber of Louisiana's skyscraper capitol building last night, shattering windows, splintering the speaker's dais and tearing marble slabs from the walls.

Ten minutes earlier another blast demolished the air conditioning unit beside the suburban Baton Rouge Country Club. The clubhouse itself was only slightly damaged.

Wildlife Dying On Alaska Coast; Oil May Be Cause

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 27 (AP)—Tens of thousands of birds, two killer whales and hundreds of seals and other animals are dead along the Alaska peninsula. Officials are investigating the possibility that an oil slick in the area is to blame. Its origin is unknown.

Chiang's Son Guarded During Calif. Stopover

LOS ANGELES, April 27 (AP)—Chiang Ching-kuo, vice-premier of Nationalist China, visited a southern California nuclear power plant yesterday during a one-day stopover. He leaves today for Hawaii.

Chiang's son of Nationalist China's President Chiang Kai-shek, has been under guard since an assassination attempt in New York Friday.

Record of Kopechne Inquest Slated for Release Tomorrow

BOSTON, April 27 (AP)—The office of the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court said today he plans to make public Wednesday the transcript and the report on the inquest into the death of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's aide, Mr. Kopechne.

Douglas Shuns Obscenity Case Linked to Evergreen Review

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Justice William O. Douglas took himself out of two Supreme Court obscenity actions today, and his leading counsel said the justice's action compounded the case against him.

U.S., China to Reopen Talks in Warsaw

HONG KONG, April 27 (AP)—Communist China's Hsinhua news agency reported tonight that Communist China and the United States will hold another round of talks in Warsaw on May 20.

Telephone Service in the U.S. On Decline, FCC Survey Finds

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters)—The U.S. telephone system—once the envy of the world—is rapidly deteriorating, a national survey by the Federal Communications Commission disclosed today.

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A Problem for the East

As the Cambodian situation grows more complex, and the American decisions more urgent, North Vietnam and Communist China seem to be throwing away the best current prospect for negotiations. Although nothing has yet come of the French suggestion for a revival of the Geneva conference, Indonesia has produced a plan for an Asian-Pacific meeting which holds promise.

It is not, perhaps, surprising that Peking should reject, with contempt, any proposal emerging from Jakarta. There is much blood in the Gulf between the present Indonesian government and that of Chairman Mao. But that Hanoi should do the same suggests either that the North Vietnamese are in an ideological straitjacket, or still in the grip of hopes of military victory in all of Indochina.

The status of Cambodia, even more than the Vietnamese tangle, is of acute interest to all Southeast Asia and the countries of the Pacific basin. If that cannot be settled peacefully, what hope is there for any stability anywhere in the region? Admittedly, it is the Vietnamese war that lies at the roots of Cambodia's present troubles, but only because North Vietnam has chosen to make Cambodia the Belgium of the struggle. At a time when, presumably, the parties in interest in Vietnam are trying to resolve

their differences at the conference table, it should be possible to isolate Cambodia from the fighting—as North Vietnam itself has been isolated from American bombing.

The forthcoming conference, with or without a North Vietnamese presence, is a practical necessity. Events in Laos and Cambodia and the continued withdrawal of American combat troops create a large number of serious problems for all the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, to say nothing of those countries of the Pacific which have important strategic and economic ties with ASEAN. If it is not possible to negotiate with North Vietnam, it will be necessary to resist Hanoi, or at least to take practical, cooperative cognizance of the altered picture.

This affords North Vietnam a possibility for entering into new relations, productive relations, with its neighbors. Such relations would require of Hanoi that it set some limits to what it hopes to win in its war—but in return it would gain in international stature, in trade, and in political security. The prospective gains at the expense of Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam may be dazzling Hanoi, but those gains could very well prove illusory, while the costs are real, and mounting.

Brezhnev in the Spotlight

Does Moscow's post-Khrushchev "collective leadership" still survive? That question is very much on the world agenda in the wake of the astonishing display of personal power by Leonid I. Brezhnev these last two weeks. Not since the distant days when Nikita S. Khrushchev took the center of the Soviet stage has one Kremlin leader so dominated Soviet press, television and radio.

The impression of a shift in political power among Soviet leaders is still further heightened by the new, obscure, relatively speaking, of those who until recently seemed Mr. Brezhnev's equals? Most notable among these is Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, now giving the impression of a man whose days of political leadership are numbered.

Moscow's leaders take every possible precaution to hide the twists and turns of their Byzantine intrigues against each other. And so long as a Central Committee meeting has not actually ousted the losers in a Politburo factional struggle, they have the possibility

of making a comeback as Khrushchev did in 1957.

But for the moment it seems likely that Brezhnev began his final drive toward personal pre-eminence last December at the Central Committee meeting. There he delivered a scorching indictment of the Soviet economy in a speech that is still kept secret. Any such speech must have been at least an implicit attack on Premier Kosygin because he was the sponsor both of the present mild economic reform and the current five-year plan.

If the premier were given a chance to reply he could point out that the most serious economic setback recently has been in agriculture, where Mr. Brezhnev set basic policy five years ago, and that industry this past quarter had made a remarkable production rebound from earlier difficulties. But an economic recovery in 1964 did not save Mr. Khrushchev, and it is conceivable that Premier Kosygin may have the same bad luck in 1970.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rustle of Revolt?

For the first time in 22 years of power, South Africa's apartheid rulers have lost ground at a general election. It is true that only a handful of seats changed hands. And they went to the opposition, whose racial policy is only slightly less harsh than Prime Minister Vorster's.

This certainly doesn't amount to a wind of change blowing among South Africa's 2.2 million exclusively white voters. But it could signal the first tiny rustle of revolt against the rigid extremism of present-day apartheid. It could be the first faint stirrings of unease among white South Africans about world opinion.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Prime Minister Vorster should be in a stronger position to pursue an outward looking policy toward African states, but his contacts with Rhodesia are not to his advantage in attempts to improve relations with black Africa.

The South African premier may face increased pressures to sever relations with this country... but Rhodesians can confidently expect him to resist these pressures while at the same time hoping Rhodesia's problems will soon be solved.

—From the Rhodesia Herald (Salisbury).

Chinese Satellite

The international implications of China's successful launching of a space satellite are obvious. For Moscow, which recently attempted to reinforce its claim to leadership in the world Communist movement during the Lenin centennial, the Chinese eong being broadcast from space is an alarm signal which means that all Soviet centers will soon be within reach of Chinese nuclear missiles, thus introducing a new dimension in the conflict between the two Communist giants.

In America, the Chinese launching will provide new impetus to discussion of a missile defense system. The Chinese satellite will also inevitably cast its shadow over the Soviet-American SALT talks, and will lend

renewed force to Peking's aims in Asia and the third world. Mao's China has thus confirmed its claim to being the world's third major power and to exercising a decisive influence on international development.

From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the Middle Ages, we may be sure that the experts were surprised to learn that the Chinese had already discovered gunpowder. Why is it thought so odd that this nation of 700 million talented and determined people should be able to match us at these technological tricks? Perhaps China might have less contempt and hostility for the West if we stopped treating it as an ignorant yellow peril.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Key Job for Heykal

Friend, adviser and spokesman, Mohammed Heykal has been all of these to President Nasser. Now he moves more into the open. He takes over one of the top cabinet posts—that of minister of national guidance. At the same time he is to continue as chairman and editor in chief of Al-Ahram. It is rather as if one man were trying to run the New York Times, hold a seat on the National Security Council, manage chunks of the U.S. Information Service and the CIA, and take over part of the State Department. It is, perhaps, more than is good for any man or for his handling of those jobs. It is possible, of course, only in an authoritarian state.

On the information front, all the same, his appointment may be beneficial. He believes that the Egyptian authorities have wrongly tried to conceal facts, especially uncomfortable facts, from their own people as from foreigners. He will probably prefer the truth, however painful, to come out quickly. But he will also, on occasions, bend it ingeniously in ways that he thinks will help his president and his country.

He will preach, with some effect, an Arabic form of blood, sweat, toil and tears.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 28, 1895

LONDON.—Perhaps owing to the sameness of the evidence produced on Friday, perhaps to the fact that the public has had enough of the subject, yesterday's proceedings in the trial of Oscar Wilde and his fellow prisoner at Bow Street, took place in a court that was not even comfortably filled, and those who were there seemed dull and listless, like the two defendants, and not at all expectant of anything interesting or sensational.

Fifty Years Ago

April 28, 1920

WARSAW.—It is estimated that more than 100,000 Jews have left Poland for the United States within recent weeks, and at present the applicants for passports at the American Consulate average nearly 1,000 daily. While the United States is making it strict for such immigrants to get into the country, the Jews have overcome the regulations by staking and proving that they are going to join relatives. Transportation is a problem too.



The New Temptation: Cambodia

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—How familiar it all seems to the generals and the jingoes begin their pressure for American intervention in Cambodia. The situation, we read, gives us a great chance to win the Vietnam war—if only we expand it. We must send arms and encourage the South Vietnamese Army to cross the border. The opportunity to clean out the Communist sanctuary is almost too good to be true. Etcetera.

After the pain of the war and the effort to disentangle ourselves from it, Americans naturally may find it frustrating to see the Vietnamese Communist forces enlarge their operations in Cambodia. And so the President's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, denounces them as aggressors, blatantly violating the Geneva agreement in Cambodia as in Laos. But it is not that simple. For one thing, why should we expect the other side to play by our rules? We have B-52s and helicopters and CS gas and weapons beyond imagination; they have guerrilla tactics and ruthlessness. We operate from bases in Thailand and thousands of miles away; they slip into the other states of Indochina. There does not seem to be a great moral distinction.

U.S. Evasions

Nor is it so clear that only the Communists are blatant violators of the Geneva accords. The evasions and lies of successive administrations about the American

military presence in Laos have begun to be exposed by Sen. Stuart Symington.

And in Cambodia it was the anti-Communists who upset the status quo, with the coup against Prince Sihanouk. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese could hardly have been expected to agree quietly to the cutting of their supply line through Cambodia. Their military activity may be intended primarily as pressure on Gen. Lon Nol to restore the status quo.

The character of the Lon Nol regime may also give us pause. After a week of bodies floating down the Mekong River—bodies of innocent Vietnamese residents of Cambodia evidently murdered because of their race—we now have had the Cambodian Army using unarmed Vietnamese civilians as an advance guard to draw enemy fire. Many were killed. The general on the scene attributed that "psychological warfare plan" to Lon Nol.

Siren Appeal

The underlying conflict here is not political but racial, and centuries old. The Lon Nol government, to the extent that it does govern, seems to have chosen to play on those ancient animosities. Do we really want to become involved in the enmeshed bitterness of the Khmers and the Vietnamese, along with our other alien borders?

President Nixon now faces a siren appeal like the one that

lured his predecessor in 1965: Win the war by escalation. It may be worth remembering what America has done in that search for victory, and to what effect.

We have bombed Vietnam, North and South, with more explosives than were used in World War II. The military will of the North and of the Viet Cong has not been broken.

We have pioneered the use of defoliants on a massive scale. Just now, belatedly, after much outcry, we have officially admitted that one of these chemicals may not only kill plants but cause human birth defects.

We have invented the concept of free-fire zones. That clean-sounding name actually tells American soldiers that they may kill any living thing with a clear conscience.

We have massacred civilians, women and children, in substantial numbers. Or so official investigations have concluded and legal proceedings charged.

Corruption of ourselves is the price we have paid for trying to impose our ideas on a scene where we do not belong. That is what American history will record, not the undoubted sacrifices in a selfless cause that President Nixon mentioned last week. The plea of good intentions will not suffice.

To know all this, as the President must, is not to know an easy way out. But whatever the contradictions of his language, with the rhetorical gestures to victory, Nixon's policy is to reduce American involvement in Vietnam. And this time, in contrast to 1965, the issue is out in the open: There is no excuse for the President or any of us accepting an enlargement of the war without anticipating the consequences.

Letters

Rights in Danger

There is little hope for the survival of American society when 75 percent of our nation, as indicated by the CBS poll, is willing to forgo the most basic freedoms that form our Constitution.

Blinded by our own fear of change, afraid of the responsibilities of freedom, our society is too frightened to admit the errors of our government's policies, both foreign and domestic. The result will be final collapse; not necessarily a deterioration of government strength, but an end to the democratic process. It is only through protest of one form or another, the press, the theater, literature, or demonstrations, that government policies are brought to question. Suppression of the press and imprisonment prior to a crime are not symptoms of a healthy democratic society.

We must adjust the inconsistencies of our system rather than let ourselves sink and eventually drown in this stagnating body.

A government in a panic to stop bombings and shootings is powerless to pass anti-gun laws. A government which swears to freedom provides ever-increasing arms shipments to a military dictatorship in Greece. A government preaching peace pours billions of dollars every year into armaments. A government which aims to provide prosperity and opportunity allows our cities to bleed through crime and poverty, to be poisoned by industrial wastes in their waters, and to be suffocated by the polluted air.

Before we plow ahead throwing out our hard-earned rights, let us closely consider what we would be creating in our wake.

LOIS BORGENTICH
Florence.

New Delta Queens

It was encouraging to read your article about the good old Delta Queen, but I was distressed to note the implication that this "last link with life on the Mississippi" is perhaps doomed.

I am happy to report that the Green Line, owners and operators of the Delta Queen, was recently purchased by Overseas National Airways, the American charter airline. One of our purposes in making this acquisition is to renew this link with Mississippi life and make it available to additional thousands of tourists.

Overseas National is planning on the construction of two new steamships which will be exact replicas of the stately Delta Queen and will comply with all the Coast Guard safety regulations. Admittedly, an exact replica is not the "original item" but we believe that this effort on the part of Overseas National will maintain this link with a colorful page of American history.

As for the Delta Queen itself, conceivably it will be headed and remain available for visits by tourists.

WORTH L. THORNTON
Vice-President, Overseas National Airways
Franklin, Tenn.

Need for Jobless?

Remorseless politicians, in order to catch votes, claim full employment as a glorious ideal. In reality, this is a shameful betrayal, because they know very well that a sound economy needs a certain amount of unemployment, to the advantage of all. The unwise human animal gets out of hand when not under the whip of economic punishment, as the actual world situation proves. Continuous strikes are the consequence, which are a menace to economic freedom and an invitation to dictatorship. Full employment, furthermore, is one of the main reasons for inflation.

KURT SPALDING,
Palma de Maiorca.

Instant New Pence

No British paper would print this, so will you kindly let me tell the decimating muddlers they could save millions and achieve social and economic development simply by revealing only the shilling from 12 to 10 pence, thereby keeping all their old money, vending machines, most prices and even their way of saying prices, e.g., 5 and 2 (50) for five shillings two pence. A suggestion, of course, would be worth only 2 1/2 pence and a sixpence five cents, but a people who can compute in ha'pennies, bobs, florins, halfcrowns and guineas could master that.

GRADY JOHNSON,
Ibiza, Spain.

Phony Peace

David Broder's column (April 23) on the so-called peace movement in the United States repeats a number of fallacies which demand challenge. It is not a peace movement at all but a movement which exploits the slogan "peace" to agitate for a Communist military victory in Vietnam. It does not stand against war at all but only against war arising from resistance to Communist imperialism.

The movement, in the context of American politics, also is not democratic, progressive or liberal. It is rigid, intolerant and doctrinaire. It is not part of the liberal tradition but an aberration resulting from the use of a legally undeclared war to put forth the cause of the enemy. It stands not for freedom but for Communist totalitarianism wherever that force is trying to gain a victory.

As an anti-Communist liberal, I note that Mr. Broder was ingenious enough not to indicate among the accomplishments of the phony "peace" movement the fragmentation and destruction of the liberal cause in the United States. Also, that it brought a conservative government to power and has unleashed the old monsters of isolationism and appeasement.

The total dishonesty and hypocrisy pervading this whole issue is increasingly running to the surface. We can well fancy Mr. Broder and his phony "peace" pals living in the kind of Vietnam which the movement is striving for.

MICHAEL S. STEVENSON,
London.

Soviet Involvement And Israel's Peril

By Joseph Alsop

JERUSALEM.—Israel is now in a deadly peril—not immediately, but for the long pull. That is by far the most probable meaning of the introduction of Soviet SAM-3 missiles into Egypt, complete with Russian crews, masquerading in Egyptian uniforms.

This is no personal, slanted judgment, either. Instead, it is the clearly down-to-earth reading of the new situation by Israel's great Prime Minister, Golda Meir, by the brilliant defense minister, Gen. Moshe Dayan, and by almost every other responsible Israeli leader. This reporter has talked to the source of concern, it must be understood, is not the appearance in Egypt of this new type of Soviet aircraft missile. The source of concern is rather the unprecedented use of Soviet troops to man the SAM-3s.

So described, this sort of progressive Soviet involvement may not sound very serious. For Israel, however, it would be a life-and-death matter.

A Departure

"After all," a leading member of the general staff said to me grimly, "this is the first time since the end of World War II that the Soviets have accepted direct responsibility for an operational weapons system in this very special kind of context. They didn't do it in Korea. They didn't do it in Vietnam. But now they have done it in this war."

In sum, the new departure in Soviet behavior is seemingly much too radical to be an isolated development. If it is not isolated, in turn, you then have to think very carefully about what sort of broader intention the new departure indicates. And this, of course, is precisely what the Israeli leaders have been doing, with such disturbing results.

On the darkest but most likely assumption, the Soviet soldiers manning the SAM-3 missiles are no more than a first slice of a larger force. In the old days, when people in America used to give serious study to the Kremlin's methods, everyone knew the phrase, "salami-slicing tactics."

It means that the Kremlin has a way of taking a thin first slice, too small to upset anyone (just as the Soviet troops manning SAM-3s have been accepted with a head-of-complacency in Washington). Then comes the second slice, and the third, and the fourth. And finally, by such slow stages, always without provoking opposition, the Kremlin characteristically reaches a result that would have aroused a typhoon of shocked opposition in the first instance.

The threat, in this case, is deeper and deeper Soviet involvement in the Arab-Israeli war. The next step—perhaps many months later—could be the Soviets taking over the whole Egyptian ground-air defense system.

The third step—perhaps again much later—would then be Soviet pilots flying MIG-21s, no doubt in Egyptian uniforms, "to defend" Egyptian territory against the work of Israeli aggressors. And the final step might be the same Soviet pilots in the same MIGs turning over Sinai in a "forward defensive" role.

So described, this sort of progressive Soviet involvement may not sound very serious. For Israel, however, it would be a life-and-death matter.

Israel today, in truth, is like a thin-shelled egg, seemingly impervious but inwardly fragile. The defensive shell is in fact mainly composed of the incomparable skill and courage of the Israeli people, and at some stage in the process above outlined, Israel's defensive shell would surely be broken, or else the Israelis would be driven to launch a desperate counterattack, regardless of the increasing Soviet involvement in the war.

These are the hideous perspectives you now hear the most responsible Israeli leaders discussing with a kind of naked courage that no longer seems to exist anywhere else in the free world. They are by no means sure, any more than this reporter is sure, that the future will unavoidably bring the kind of progressive Soviet involvement that has been described.

U.S.-Soviet Contrast

They are very sure, however, as any sensible man must be, that the more and more direct Soviet participation in the war has suddenly become a strong possibility. If the United States goes on weakly standing aside, moreover, it will even be a strong possibility. Hence the contrast is frightening, between the President refusing to guarantee Israel the planes on which Israel's survival depends, and the Kremlin simultaneously pouring out arms for the Arabs, and also sending in Soviet troops in a combat role.

"Until recently, we thought there were two deterrents to another full-scale war," Golda Meir told me somberly. "The first was our own success in ending Nasser's war of attrition. The second was the fear in the Kremlin that at a certain point, the United States would say, 'This exceeds the limit.' But the second deterrent has already been greatly impaired."

This woman, like an Old Testament prophet, reflected briefly, and then continued: "So what are we to do, if worst comes to worst? Tell you we'll never do it. We shall fight!"

"That should give food for thought to the purveyors of American weakness, who may one day be remembered as the murderers of Israel!"

Polarizing Puerto Rico

By Tom Wicker

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—The Popular Democratic party was in power here for so long that its rule came almost to be taken for granted. Now, in the bitter words of its last governor, Roberto Sanchez Vilella, whose alienation from the present has been a head-on collision with the party since 1968, "all the Popular Democrats want is a restoration."

This suggestion that the Popular Democrats are too concerned with regaining power to provide much leadership—although they still control the Senate—is not accepted by Rafael Hernandez Colon, the party's young leader. He says it will campaign in 1972 for a "second revolution," a sort of second-stage social and economic development program to carry forward and extend its remarkable earlier reforms. The new program soon will be outlined by the Popular Democrats' founder and patron, Luis Munoz Marin, at 73 still a commanding figure.

Will this bring about a Popular Democratic "restoration"? If so, the result probably would be decades more of the Commonwealth status created and favored by Mr. Munoz and the Popular Democrats, and under which Puerto Rico has flourished economically. But the odds among political figures here seem rather strongly against such a "restoration."

In the first place, the dissident Mr. Sanchez is still alienated and his People's party still divides the Popular Democratic potential. Perhaps more important, both Gov. Luis Ferré, the island's leading statehood advocate, and Ruben Berríos, head of the Independence party, believe that Mr. Munoz's retirement as governor in 1968, and the Popular Democrats' defeat in 1968, have had an effect on Puerto Rico's politics rather like a dam breaking.

As they see it, the dominance of man and party, and Mr. Munoz's liberal power as governor for 24 years and through his connections in Washington, effectively prevented Puerto Ricans from coming to grips with the fundamental question whether—in Mr. Berríos's phrase—"to become American or be independent." Once the powerful institutions that maintained the "middle way" of the Commonwealth were shaken, they assert, so was the general acceptance of that "middle way."

Thus, Gov. Ferré is confident of reelection in 1972 and believes a referendum would show Puerto Ricans now heavily in favor of statehood; but in 1967, with the Popular Democrats in power and Mr. Munoz leading the fight, the island voted about 60 to 40 for the Commonwealth. And Mr. Berríos observes wryly that Mr. Munoz had indicated so powerfully for so long on the advantages of being part of the United States that many Puerto

Ricans see no reason not to go all the way to statehood.

But Mr. Berríos believes it is his Independence party that will gain the most from "polarization" of Puerto Rican politics into statehood and independence camps. With the statehood party in power and Mr. Munoz out, he thinks that such polarization is inevitable. Already, he says, it is being furthered by Gov. Ferré's appointment (with President Nixon) of an ad hoc committee to study the presidential vote for Puerto Rico.

Mr. Berríos claims to know of private polls showing his party's strength rising from 3 percent in 1968 to 16 percent. He expects a big jump in voting supporters next year when the vote is expected to be authorized for 18-year-olds: that would add 140,000 voters in one stroke to an electorate that now numbers about 1.1 million. In 1972, therefore, more than half the voters would be under 23 years old—the age group in which independence sentiment ought to be strongest.

Moreover, some other political figures here agree that, if the polarization proceeds as Mr. Berríos expects, numbers of "independent" many, whom like Mr. Munoz himself, began as "independents"—will move into the Independence party. The nature of the island—its Spanish culture and language, its traditional resistance to "assimilation" either by Spain or by the United States—will itself

work to produce what Mr. Sanchez called "an anti-statehood front."

As Mr. Berríos looks ahead—like most radical leaders, he talks with rapid intensity and great detail about the future, and in sweeping, often penetrating generalities about the present—he sees Gov. Ferré winning a big re-election victory in 1972, a sharp Popular Democratic decline, and a big gain for his own Independence party, even though he thinks it may still run third. The momentum thus produced, he believes, the reaction to the statehood steps he expects Gov. Ferré to take, and growing acceptance of his own program of "Socialism with Liberty" (and a minimum of expropriation)—all these dynamics, he argues passionately, will pose by 1976 or 1980 a two-party choice between statehood and independence. And he is prepared to help the process along with the familiar tactics of non-violence, strikes, demonstrations, draft resistance, noncooperation.

It is remarkable how closely Mr. Berríos's analysis of the situation (except for the outcome) concurs with that of Luis Ferré, the millionaire industrialist who became governor in 1968 and who appears convinced that Puerto Rico's destiny is to be the 51st state of the Union. This is no small ambition: if it were to be confirmed today, this tropical island in the Caribbean would be the 26th largest state and would cast nine or ten votes in the Electoral College.

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Germany (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00	South Africa (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00
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Italy (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00	Taiwan (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00
Japan (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00	Thailand (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00
Latin America (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00	Turkey (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00
Malaya (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00	U.S.A. (air).....	15.00	30.00	45.00
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Tough French Law-and-Order Bill in Trouble

Some Gaullists Join Opposition to Measure

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, April 27 (AP)—A tough government law-and-order bill designed to rid France of violent demonstrations has run into trouble both on the usually docile Gaullist parliamentary majority and the opposition.

The bill was set to be voted last week, but the opposition forced postponement on final debate until Wednesday. It has set off the most interesting parliamentary debate under the new government.

The measure has been attacked in the press as "a law worthy of Greek colonels" and a violation of the constitution. Le Monde commented on it under the simple headline, "Z."

The bill was originally introduced by Prime Minister Jacques Chabanolles as a means of dealing with new forms of delinquency. He resented it with the slogan, "Those who do the breaking shall do the mending."

But it ran into difficulty both with various Gaullist elements and the opposition. The opposition sees it as an anti-social, anti-labor and anti-student law.

The government, which has presented it as a law aimed at protecting the rights of the "silent majority," has been forced to modify it.

As in the United States, the French "silent majority" has gained certain renown. Leo Hamon, an anti-socialist, said Friday that a recent poll showed most Frenchmen are ready to support a party whose program calls for a return to law and order.

Mr. Hamon pointed out that 15 violent demonstrations took place in January, followed by 30 in February and 40 last month. Extremist rightist and leftist students have been particularly active.

In its original form, the bill would have provided fines and prison sentences for persons participating in attacks on property or persons, and for all those participating in illegal demonstrations during which violence or damage occurred.

The deputies in the National Assembly balked. They could go along with arresting the ringleaders, but to arrest all the participants in street demonstrations was to fill the French jails with the innocent.

One commentator said the law would not lead to the arrest of those who did the breaking, but the friends of those who did the breaking.

Subway Arrests
Another, recalling the practice of Paris demonstrators to take the subway to demonstrations, said the police could justifiably arrest anyone coming out of a subway station.

The National Assembly's Justice Committee finally came up with a compromise which punishes organizers and participants in violent attacks on property with prison sentences up to two years, but does not penalize participants in street demonstrations unless they have participated in actual violence.

The parliamentary majority will invoke party discipline to compel all its members to accept the compromise.

The French left's opposition to the bill was to be expected, but the government did not seem prepared for opposition from the majority.

The majority picked on both this bill and one last week on alcohol tests for motorists to show that it was not completely happy with Mr. Chabanolles.

Paris has been rich with rumors in recent weeks that the prime minister was in trouble both with the majority and with President Georges Pompidou for his domestic policy and his conciliatory tone toward the center and center-left.

Mr. Pompidou has publicly denied any rift between him and his prime minister, but the majority's action seems to have confirmed their discontent.

The government's law-and-order bill is scheduled to be voted Thursday. The left has called for a series of labor walkouts and meetings to protest it. The protests will culminate with Friday's mass May Day demonstrations.

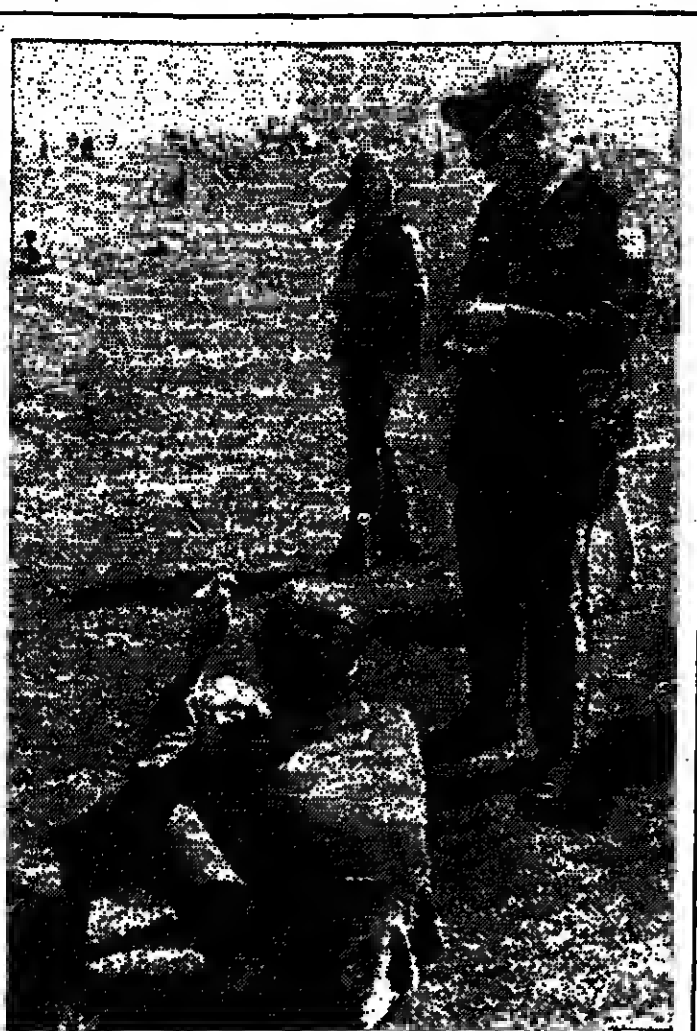
Cuba Wipes Up Last of 13-Man 'Invasion' Unit
HAVANA, April 27 (Reuters)—Cuba's Army Ministry today announced the liquidation of a 13-man band of anti-Castro guerrillas which landed in eastern Cuba eleven days ago.

A ministry communiqué said the last four members of the counter-revolutionary force had been captured in two clashes in the Sierra del Purial mountains yesterday and last Friday.

Four of the band were killed in previous clashes, and the rest were captured, some of them wounded. Government forces suffered no casualties in the last two clashes, and the total losses were given as five dead and one wounded.

Cuban authorities said the survivors are expected to go on trial before a revolutionary tribunal, according to reports from the United States, the group belonged to an anti-Castro organization of Cuban exiles based in Miami and known as Alpha-66.

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DON'T GO FLY A KITE—At least not in Washington. A national park policeman writes a ticket for a kite-flier on the grounds of the Washington Monument as the youth breaks the law, violating a 19th-century statute against kite-flying in the nation's capital.

Sartre to Lead Maoist Paper; 2 Previous Editors Imprisoned

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters)—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre today announced he was taking over the editorship of a leftist newspaper of which the two previous editors have been arrested on charges of incitement to crime and justification of murder.

Mr. Sartre said in a communiqué he was taking full responsibility for articles already published by the newspaper, *Le Cause du Peuple* (*The People's Cause*), organ of a pro-Maoist movement called the Proletarian Left.

He said his move was aimed at "facing the government maneuver to ruin the newspaper by repeated seizures and discredit it by claiming its articles are incitements to murder."

Warnings on Trial
Mr. Sartre warned that if the government took him to court "it will not be able to prevent my trial from being political."

Police have blamed commanders from the organization—which has about 2,000 members—for recent raids against government offices and newspapers.

The bi-monthly newspaper is estimated to have a circulation of 15,000 to 20,000. Several issues, including the last one on April 14, have been seized on the Interior Ministry's orders.

The first editor, Jean-Pierre Le Dantec, 27, a professor at the Regard Arts college, was arrested last month and charged with incitement to crimes against state security and justification of murder. Police alleged that he had urged readers to wage an open struggle against police, business leaders, the bourgeoisie and the French Communist party.

His successor, writer Michel Le Bris, 26, was arrested last week after a warrant for his arrest on the same charges was issued on April 16.

The charges carry a maximum sentence of 50 years in jail. Mr. Sartre, philosopher, critic, playwright and novelist, refused the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1964.

After Years of Warnings
Russia Drafts Law to Curb Increasing Water Pollution
By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, April 27 (NTT)—The Soviet Union today announced plans for a comprehensive law to conserve the nation's waters and curb the increasing pollution of them.

The draft law, proposed after years of warnings by Soviet scientists on pollution and conservation problems, is expected to be approved this summer by the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliamentary body.

The comprehensiveness of the legislation, which would apply to virtually every drop of water in the hundreds of thousands of lakes and rivers in the country, appeared to be a victory for conservationists who had complained that the government's piecemeal handling of the problem was inadequate.

That the government was seriously concerned with the problem of its waters was also indicated by the prominence it gave publication of the legislation in today's *Izvestia*, the government newspaper. *Izvestia* devoted an entire seven-column page to the law and stated that the Supreme Soviet would consider it at its next session.

Law to Be Enacted
In Soviet official terminology, the statement was tantamount to announcement that the law would be enacted.

Water pollution in the Soviet Union has been estimated to cost the country \$6 billion a year. The proposed legislation was not accompanied by commentary on the damage being done to the country by polluted waters and shrinking supplies, but the gravity of the situation was implicit in the law's provisions.

The legislation covers industrial pollution, sewage disposal and the contamination and dehydration of lakes. It proposes criminal and administrative penalties for those found guilty of violations.

Without specifying waters jeopardized by pollution and lakes that are gradually drying up, the legislation refers to the need for conserving water for human consumption and the breeding of fish.

It provides also for the creation of local sanitation organizations in each of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, giving them the authority to supervise conservation and implement anti-pollution measures.

The penalties for violations were not disclosed, but no industry, agricultural enterprise or individual would be immune to the law's provisions.

The legislation would completely try, Mr. Leach said.

Gypsy Rose Lee, the Queen Of Striptease, Dies at 56

LOS ANGELES, April 27 (Reuters)—Gypsy Rose Lee, 56, the sophisticated stripper, died last night, a victim of cancer.

Miss Lee, who had been in ill health for some time, died at the University of California Medical Center, where she underwent an operation for cancer in 1966.

Born Rose Louise Novick in Seattle, Miss Lee outgrew an "ugly duckling" childhood to become the undisputed queen of burlesque.

She was not even old enough to attend school when she joined her mother and sister June—later to become film star Jane Fonda—on the ruthless vaudeville circuit in an act called "Dainty June and Her Newsboy Songsters."

"I've got fat knees," she once said. "I've always had fat knees. When people are being nice they call me Junecoon. Otherwise, they call me stout."

But she had begun to show some slender, long-legged allure when, at 16, she encountered Teddie the Tassle-Twirl at Kansas City's old Missouri Theater.

Dainty June and Her Newsboy Songsters were out of work and the only job going was a burlesque turn. Rose grabbed it because "I was tired of starving."

Teddie the Tassle-Twirl gave Rose her first lessons in the fine art of striptease, and the future queen of striptease never forgot Teddie's early advice.

"In burlesque, you've gotta learn to be hungry for more. You don't dump the whole roast on the platter."

Gypsy never did. She regarded striptease as an art form, spicing her act with heavy quotations from such austere thinkers as Aldous Huxley and Spinoza. And she later found the theater's trend toward nudity not at all to her liking.

"The way things are now," she said last October, "the men and women on stage are nude, the members of the audience are nude and there is no one with any clothes on but the police."

Gypsy never raved about her body always kept enough clothes on to satisfy the authorities, while taking off enough to satisfy the paying customers.

At Minsky's Theater
By the time she was 17 she was a star at Billy Minsky's Republic Theater in New York. She quickly moved into Ziegfeld's Follies.

She went to Hollywood to star, among others, as the Bible-thumping gospel singer Althea Temple McPherson—and in May 1937, at the pinnacle of her fame, announced her retirement from the stage.

That year she married the first of her two husbands—in a bouncing motorboat off the California coast.

Gypsy turned to writing and produced such best-selling murder stories as "G-String Murders," "Mother Finds a Body" and finally "Gypsy" an autobiography that later became a Broadway musical and Hollywood film.

During the anti-Communist witch-hunts of the early 1950s, she was accused by an Illinois American Legion commander of being "too progressive."

He sought to have her blacklisted from radio and television because she had appeared in benefits for the unemployed during the Depression.

The move failed, and by the mid-1960s Gypsy was the star of her own television show featuring recipes, hints to housewives and women's-interest interviews.

In recent years she lived alone in a 17-room house in Beverly Hills, traveled frequently to Europe and elsewhere, and thoroughly enjoyed herself as a doting grandmother.

She confessed to being somewhat of a "square"—knitting, sewing and gardening—and the only thing she revealed in public was an occasional cake recipe.

John Knittel
MALDENFIELD, Switzerland, April 27 (AP)—John Knittel, 72, Swiss author and playwright, died yesterday at his home here. His most widely read novels included "Vix."

Malta Dock Strike
VALLETTA, Malta, April 27 (Reuters)—Malta's docks were paralyzed today as the General Workers Union ordered a stoppage in support of a strike by government employees which is now in its 15th day.

Tony Curtis Cites Tension, Is Fined \$120 on 'Pot' Charge
LONDON, April 27 (Reuters)—A British court fined Tony Curtis \$120 for possessing the drug cannabis today after hearing about how he gave up smoking and how he found it a strain to be a film star.

The police testified to finding a small quantity of cannabis, less than an ounce, in Mr. Curtis's luggage when he arrived from New York at London Airport yesterday. They said he admitted it was for his own use.

The 44-year-old actor came here to make a television series. His lawyer, Geoffrey Leach, told the court how a star like Mr. Curtis always faced tension.

"Before he left America he was told by a friend that he was looking strained and worried and it was in these circumstances that he was given this small amount of cannabis in order to relieve the tension he might face in this country," Mr. Leach said.

The lawyer recalled that Mr. Curtis had given up smoking following the death of his father and was a leader in America's anti-smoking crusade. The actor is currently president of the "I Quit Smoking Club" and has lectured in Britain on "The Perils of the Weed."

Mr. Curtis was brought before magistrate's court in Uxbridge, not far from Heathrow Airport. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The case was played out in a flurry of mutual courtesies.

The detective who dealt with Mr. Curtis said he was one of the nicest people he had ever had to deal with.

Through Mr. Leach, the actor declared that all the officials concerned had been courteous and helpful. He offered his apologies and when told he would be fined, the actor murmured, "Thank you very much."

Obituaries

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Gypsy Rose Lee

Kinshasa Troops Put on Alert Along Brazzaville Border

KINSHASA, April 27 (AP)—The Congo-Kinshasa Foreign Minister, Cyrille Adoula, indicated today that his country's troops had moved into position along the river border with Congo-Brazzaville.

He told a news conference the move was "to protect Congolese territorial and physical integrity."

He warned Congo-Brazzaville to stop provocative acts that he said had cost the lives of 16 Congo-Kinshasa citizens.

Mr. Adoula warned that Congolese forces were now guarding the country's bank of the Congo River and "at the first attack the Congo will defend its citizens," United Press International said.

Congolese officials announced that Minister Ambassador Marcel Lengua left Kinshasa yesterday on a 15-day tour during which he will deliver messages from President Joseph Mobutu to the presidents of Gabon, Togo, Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta and Guinea.

Mr. Lengua will go on to Lausanne, Switzerland, where Mr. Mobutu is in a clinic, to report on his tour officials said.

Relations between the two Congos have been poor for six months. And they worsened last month when a group of insurgents tried to seize power in Brazzaville and the authorities there laid the blame on Kinshasa.

Mr. Adoula charged that following the abortive coup in Brazzaville the authorities there arrested and jailed a large number of Kinshasa citizens.

Later, he charged, 15 of these men and women were executed. Others were still under arrest.

Mr. Adoula said Congo-Kinshasa's list of grievances had been sent to the chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of French-Speaking African States.

Other incidents Mr. Adoula listed included:

● A Congo-Kinshasa fisherman was killed by a Congo-Brazzaville soldier, allegedly for trespassing into Congo-Brazzaville territorial waters. Mr. Adoula said the Congo River navigation was protected by international treaty and neither country could claim jurisdiction.

● Civilian aircraft leaving Kinshasa Airport bound for foreign destinations were refused in-flight information by the Brazzaville Airport control tower. Mr. Adoula said this was a breach of civil air regulations and the Congo regarded it as refusing assistance to persons in danger.

Asked if his announcement was a declaration of war, Mr. Adoula said the Congo would limit itself to a "guerre des ondes," a euphemism for air exchanges between the radio stations in Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

He added that measures had been taken to protect Congolese integrity. This was taken to mean troops had been moved into positions along the 1,000-mile border between the two Congos.

Police Watch Margaret's Son After Rumors of Kidnap Plot

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Princess Margaret, only sister of Queen Elizabeth II, today had Scotland Yard throw a tight security net round her son and heir, eight-year-old Viscount Linley, after learning of kidnap threats against him.

Lord Linley, now on Easter vacation, returns to Ashdown House preparatory school at Forest Row, Sussex, tomorrow. The boy is sixth in line of succession to the British throne.

Rumors of a threat to kidnap him reached Princess Margaret and the boy's father, Lord Snowdon, last week. Scotland Yard was immediately informed.

The story was that an attempt would be made to seize Lord Linley and to exchange him for the release of the notorious Kray twins, East London gangsters now in top-security jails on murder convictions.

Charles Kray, father of Reginald and Ronald Kray, who are serving 30-year sentences, today denied the existence of any kidnap plot.

Know Lord Snowdon
"It's bloody ridiculous," he said. "Reggie and Ronnie know the boy's father (Lord Snowdon). They met him at a premiere. Now to say they're involved in a plot to kidnap his little boy is farcical."

But Princess Margaret, 39, took the reports seriously enough to write her son's headmaster last Friday, warning him of the kidnap threat and asking him to keep word of it from her son.

Headmaster William Williamson, 65, who has 118 boarders at his school, said the possibility of a kidnapping never crossed his mind until he was warned by the princess.

"I expect Viscount Linley back tomorrow," he said. "He usually comes by train, but his parents may come with him because of all the fuss."

The school, four miles from East Grinstead, in the London stock-brokers' commuting belt, stands in 40 acres, surrounded by farmland and dense forest.

Today Lord Linley was under round-the-clock police guard and

Presumed to be at Kensington Palace, the London home of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon. The boy has a six-year-old sister. Meanwhile, Yard detectives fanned out through the underworld, seeking clues.

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Haiti Ships In Mutiny Ask U.S. Asylum

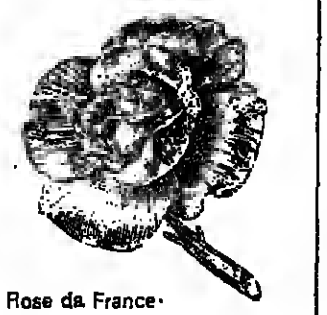
WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Three mutinous Haitian Coast Guard ships that fired on Port-au-Prince Friday showed up at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo, Cuba, yesterday and asked for asylum.

In reporting this early today, the U.S. State Department said no decision has yet been made on the asylum plea and that the three vessels will be escorted to Puerto Rico where the case will be considered further.

The three small Haitian ships were stated to leave Guantanamo soon after retreating and were due at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico, on Wednesday, the department said.

The mutiny by the coast guard vessels late last week caused a crisis in Haiti. The random shots fired at the Presidential Palace of Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier reportedly did little

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Two Weeks of Sex Therapy: Including Theory and Practice

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, April 21 (AP)—Two leading experts on human sexuality have developed an intensive two-week therapy for sexual inadequacy. The therapy relies on education and rapid psychosexual reorientation of the patients and differs from traditional lengthy psychotherapy in that it makes no attempt to correct deep-seated neurosis.

The experts, Dr. William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson, of the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis, said the therapy had proven successful in 80 percent of the 790 persons treated over a period of ten years at the foundation.

The treatment is based in large part on a controversial 11-year scientific inquiry into the physiology of sex, the results of which were published four years ago as "Human Sexual Response." For that study, the authors observed hundreds of men and women as they engaged in coitus and masturbation.

The new study—generally thought to be the most comprehensive treatment of the subject to date, although some authorities dispute the conclusions—is being published by Little, Brown & Co. under the title "Human Sexual Inadequacy."

Threats to Marriage
By "conservative estimate," the authors state, half of all American marriages are threatened by male impotence, female frigidity, painful intercourse or other forms of sexual dysfunction. The Kinsey report found that such sexual failure was a factor in three-fourths of all divorces in the U.S.

The St. Louis team considers inadequacy more the product of a culture that has made sex dishonorable—"centuries of

distorting the naturalness of sex function," as Mrs. Johnson put it at a news conference—than mental or physical illness.

Therefore, the treatment consists of educating the couple to break down fears while they perform a series of carefully programmed acts of sexual play and intercourse in private. Whether this concept is valid is a matter of some debate among experts. "This is a real breakthrough," commented Dr. Wardell Pomeroy of New York, a psychologist who co-authored the Kinsey reports. "It goes far beyond anything anybody's done before."

"Overly simplistic and naive," is the very different opinion of Dr. Natalie Shainess, a New York psychoanalyst, who said the method merely papered over symptoms without dealing with the complex psychosocial responses that underlie the disorder and are likely to re-surface.

Other experts said many of the individual elements of the Masters and Johnson therapy were not new, but that the team had innovated by packaging them and developing an effective system.

The Conclusions
Among the major conclusions of the work are:

• The outlook for treatment of almost all forms of sexual inadequacy is very hopeful.

• There is no such thing as an uninvolved partner. Both spouses must be treated, even if only one appears to have a problem.

• Treatment is best performed by a "dual sex therapy team." This consists of two therapists, one male and one female, each acting as a kind of "friend in court" for the spouse of the same sex.

• Men and women over 50 can maintain active sex lives even into the 80s if they adjust their activities to the natural physiological changes of advancing age.

• The largest single factor in sexual inadequacy is a background in which the "thou shalt not" of a religious orthodoxy were emphasized—at least in the group treated, which was not a cross section of society.

• Much inadequacy is linked to fear of "performance"—particularly now among women as they become more aware of their sexual responses. Therapy must restore the naturalness of the sex act.

The book, couched in professional jargon and complete with simple line drawings of suggested body positions for sex

play and intercourse, is written for therapists, scientists and clergymen.

"It's a hopeful book," said Mrs. Johnson. "If they [the lay public] insist on buying it, I like to think the hopeful nature of it will help." However, Dr. Masters, a 54-year-old gynecologist, warned it should not be considered a "do-it-yourself kit."

Therapy Team

The crux of the therapy concept is the "dual sex" team. The theory is that a man could never really understand female sexual feelings and vice versa. One therapist is always a biologist and the other a behaviorist, such as a social psychologist.

After medical examinations and questioning, the couple meets with the team every day seven days a week. At night, in the privacy of their room, they practice according to the instructions they get during the sessions. The couples are not observed in the laboratory during intercourse.

At the outset, there is a four-way roundtable discussion, with the therapists providing considerable direction, to re-establish communication and allow the couple to explore their personal interactions. The couple is also educated in the nature of sexual response to dispel myths.

At the same time, they are directed to "pleasure" each other at night to stimulate gradual development of sexual pleasure. This involves the touching and fondling of each other, but they are told not to touch the genital areas or the woman's breasts.

Establishing Confidence
The idea is to get the couple to think and feel sensuously without being obliged to reach climax or satisfy each other completely. With this support and confidence established, the treatment then progresses according to the specific problem.

If the most prevalent forms of inadequacy, the best success has been achieved with premature ejaculation, a condition in which the man cannot control his orgasm long enough to satisfy his wife.

The therapy is a modification of the so-called "squeeze technique" developed by Dr. J. H. Semans of Duke University. The wife first stimulates the man and when erection is achieved she squeezes the tip of the penis quite hard. With this, he immediately loses the urge to ejaculate.

This is done for two or three days to establish confidence.



Authors William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson.

Then a "demanding introduction" is attempted, with the wife sitting astride the man, who lies on his back. In this position, the wife can withdraw quickly should the man approach ejaculation and this eventually becomes very stimulating to the woman while it allows the man to maintain control. Success was achieved in all but four of the 186 men treated for this problem, suggesting to the team that this form of sexual incompetence could easily be eradicated.

Less Successful

A somewhat smaller degree of success was met in dealing with male impotence—the inability to maintain an erection. The therapy is based on the premise that "no man can will an erection, but he can relax and enjoy it." The wife's cooperation is particularly crucial here.

The couple are told to engage in sex play, being careful to keep the man relaxed and undistracted, never feeling he has to perform. Once he achieves erection repeatedly over a period of days, the wife again takes the superior position, so that she can control the process, leaving him free to relax and enjoy it.

In female frigidity, called organic dysfunction in the book, the couple again are helped to establish a non-demanding erotic climate. The husband is instructed in the means of finding the types of manipulation that most stimulate the wife.

Intromission is attempted when a certain level of excitement is reached (full erection

for the man and good vaginal lubrication for the woman). Then, over a period of days, various positions and techniques are used to build up the female sex tension.

Treatment for Elderly

For the elderly, the treatment is much the same as for the young persons, except that special care is taken to dispel "one of the great fallacies of our culture"—that sexual ability is impaired with age. Dr. Masters and Mrs. Johnson contend that sex can be enjoyed at almost any age, given reasonably good health and an interested and interesting partner.

Many older persons, they say, lose sexual ability unnecessarily merely as a result of fear and misunderstanding of the natural changes of aging—delay in erection and reduction in ejaculatory demand in the male and delay in vaginal lubrication in the female.

"He begins to worry and the minute he worries, he cannot erect," said Dr. Masters. "But in truth we have no dysfunction in erectile process as the male ages." Of 89 men and women over 50 years of age, treatment failed in 27, or 30.3 percent, of the cases.

Therapy is performed by Dr. Masters and Mrs. Johnson and two other teams at the foundation in St. Louis. The basic fee is \$2,500, applied on a sliding scale depending on ability to pay. One-fourth of those treated paid only the cost to the foundation, \$1,200, and another one-fourth paid nothing.

Cover Girl Turns Actress For a Movie by Jacques Tati

By Hebe Donay

PARIS, April 21—What happens to famous cover girls? Some marry millionaires. Others become movie stars. Maria Kimberly may one day marry a millionaire but, in the meantime, she is on her way to a film career.

Miss Kimberly, 35, from Columbus, Ohio, has had four strenuous years as model for Elton Ford and the Dorland Leigh agencies. A favorite model of David Bailey and Jean-Loup Sieff, she has been on at least 45 international magazine covers. "I really can't begin to count," she said, "but there's been Harper's Bazaar, American Vogue, French Marie-Pauline, GQ, Esquire, and Italian Annabella." Photographer Guy Bourdin probably made the most memorable picture of them all. For French Vogue, he plastered Maria's lovely profile with mud, topped it with glass pink and blue curls and made her look positively great.

Last summer, Maria was approached by film director Jacques Tati for a screen test. He needed a girl to star in his latest film, "Yes, Mr. No." and she had done about 450 tests when he saw Miss Kimberly's pictures. She got the role.

A New Life
The film will not come out at the Cannes Film Festival (there are still 45 minutes of shooting to do) but Miss Kimberly is planning to go to the festival next week. Such events are part of her life now.

She cannot believe a movie career has happened so quickly and easily. "A wonderful surprise," she said.

With her Irish, German and American Indian heritage, Miss Kimberly is an authentic beauty. She stands five-foot-nine, with endless ballet dancer's legs and the graceful poise of a gazelle.

Her face is a madonna oval with immense blue eyes screened by heavy eyelids. She photographs extremely well.

It was not too hard to switch from model to movie actress. "If you remain real enough when you're a model and have enough feelings to stay human, you can be an actress," she said. "Every body is a born actress anyhow because life is a game."

The main difference between being a model and a comedian, Miss Kimberly added, is that "in modeling, you have to think about your appearance all the time. In acting, you must think about your lines." However, "Modeling was excellent training," she noted, "because it helps you know all about the camera. You're not afraid of it, you're not aware of it. It's your friend. You know more about



Maria Kimberly

your face than any make-up artist. You're confident." Modeling could have a negative effect, too, because "a girl who's done photos could find herself unable to move in front of a camera. Fortunately, I made lots of TV commercials the States."

Easy-Going
Level-headed and easy-going, Maria Kimberly is not like the character she plays in the film "very efficient, neurotic, very strong." "Yes, Mr. No. is typical Tati. It is about camping car, a station with a skylight, that Tati's Maria have to deliver to England for a car show. When I push a button, the car sprouts out, inflatable mattresses, a television set swings out, a mention the chairs that come out from under the wheels, the radiator that comes off turns into a barbecue."

Miss Kimberly said she found Tati's directing "tough, that's exciting. He's a perfectionist. He wants the best."

In private life, Miss Kimberly is often seen with Alec Wilding, famous for his art series (Geneva and New York) and his string of race horses. He is also a fanatic big game hunter. So, her apartment, overlooking the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne, is crisscrossed with trophies. In a boudoir, the walls are decorated with panther skin, lion's African masks and an Moroccan guns. Elephant have been made into "the only thing is that the coffee table is topped with rhinoceros skin. The bar is with antelope and the cat door protected by a bull head."

Although she has been Kenya, Miss Kimberly said only shot once, "when that bear came charging at me hit him right in the brain."

Arts Agenda
Tito Gobbi will sing the role and stage a new production of Verdi's "Falstaff" on April 29, when the work returns to the Paris Opera for the first time in almost 25 years.

Designs for the new production are by Franco Zeffirelli. The conductor will be Carlo Felice Cillario. Other principal roles will be taken by André Guot, Marie-Luce Bellary, F. dora Barbieri, Christiane Ed. Pierre, Mattéo Manuguerra and Gerard Duman. Subsequent performances will be May 2, 3, and 15.

For the first time in 15 years the Boston Symphony Orchestra will tour Europe. The 1970 concert tour to Britain, Germany, Austria, France and Spain will be the first since 1955.



KNICKERS BY MARY QUANT—A brown and white knicker shirt is worn with a satin jacket over velvet knickers, at left. Another knicker ensemble, at right.

The Mini Is as Dead as a Doornail

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, April 21—Over 3,000 foreign buyers flocked to London last week for the first-ever British fashion fair during which 150 fall collections were shown. By all accounts, it was an outstanding commercial success, and as the figures come pouring in, it seems likely that the clothing export target of \$120 million (\$288 million) for 1970 will be easily reached and probably surpassed.

British fashion began to attract international attention five years ago when Mary Quant launched the mini skirt. Overnight, Carnaby Street and Kings Road in Chelsea became tourist attractions. Swinging London was born and gimmicky was the order of the day. The further your clothing the more in you were.

For a while anything went: any fabric, any style, any length, mini, maxi or mini. There were no rules. But gradually the mini was frozen out. There was barely a single mini at the fashion fair. Despite a glorious profusion of styles and fabrics, the manufacturers were unanimous in their decision to anchor the homine below the knee. Suits, coats, fur, skirts and delicious feminine dresses swirl demurely at mid-calf level or lower, proclaiming the mini as dead as a doornail.

Other Themes
Length apart, the most prevalent themes are a noticeable return to a softer, more romantic look, great emphasis on textures and prints, a continuation of the layered look with coordinating separates.

Most impressive was the imaginative handling of leather and suede, made possible in part by the new softer skins now on the market. Henry Lehr of Mura went in for the primitive look with rough, slubby buffalo separates with inserts of long-haired goatskin and South American Indian motifs. Bill Gibb at Baccarat, one of the most experimental designers around, used soft suede-like cloth, screenprinting with his own geometric designs, styling it in pleated smocks, suits and dresses and teaming it with full tweed skirts.

But, as Bill Gibb says, there

are no hard and fast rules today, a point which was underscored by the Times presentation of British fashion last week. Eleven top British designers, among them Bill Gibb, Mary Quant and Jean Muir, were invited to show their new collections to an audience of overseas buyers and press.

The clothes fell basically into three groups:

• The simple and infinitely wearable, typified by Mary Quant and Jean Muir;

• The classical, elegant couturier design such as that of Royal College student Tim Gardner;

• And a wonderful fantasy clothes such as Zandra Rhodes' cascading chiffon dresses with pointed hems and Carmine's incredibly beautiful cobweb dress, hand crocheted by Carmine herself in 100 percent mohair.

An element of fantasy was present in nearly all the designs. Biba showed clinging crepe and chiffon with a vaguely Edwardian air about them. Roney McDonald showed fringed and beaded leather and suede, with long, long fringes from shoulder to mid calf and Tim Gardner's exquisitely cut gabardine coat and trousers outfit was based on the "tribe" motif which was applied on the coat to beige suede and sprinkled on the white silk blouse beneath.

London next fall promises to be exotic, exciting and colorful, a little romantic, perhaps a shade impractical. And hems are definitely down.

By Jon Winthro
PARIS, April 21—Auvergne is an undigested lump of independence occupying the center of France. It has its own customs and the own language, and while Auvergnats will admit to being French they boast of being Auvergnats. President Georges Pompidou is a loyal son of Auvergne.

Auvergnats are also noted for the way that money sticks to them, so it is fitting that Chamalières should be the town where French banknotes are printed and that its mayor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, should be minister of finance.

A young Auvergnat restaurant in Paris is called L'Ambassade d'Auvergne et du Rouergue (a related province immediately to the south of Auvergne).

Italian by Birth

The owner himself is Italian by birth. Joseph Petrucci's immigrant parents went back to

Tasty, Traditional Dishes From the Auvergne

Dining Out in Paris

Italy just so that he should be born there and thus have Italian citizenship, but he grew up entirely in Auvergne and is also a French citizen. His blonde wife, Hélène, is pure Auvergnate.

In a very pleasant series of rooms, alternating colors of ceiling beams and rough stone walls with material-hung walls and modern paintings, the Petruccis serve a remarkable variety of traditional Auvergnat dishes, the very names of which are mysterious to the average Parisian.

La soupe aux choux is not among these, for most parts of France have some form of cabbage soup, but it is the best dish to start off a meal. It is tasty, refreshing and filling.

But not many a Frenchman knows what alligot is. Served

on Fridays, this dish is made of two thirds potatoes and one third fresh Cantal cheese with garlic and a little oil and cream, stirred together with a wooden paddle until it runs off in a continuous sheet from the paddle held several feet above the pot. This is not only a spectacular dish but a delicious one, especially with the excellent grilled pig's trotters.

Potée d'Auvergne is another national dish composed of cabbage boiled with carrots, turnips, onions, leeks, white beans, potatoes and garlic together with salt bacon, pork shank, spare ribs and fresh pork sausage.

Rouergue Dishes
Rouergue comes in with tripe, ripe served up into balls, and foie, boned breast of

veal stuffed with chards, parsnips and other herbs.

The cheeses, with the exception of Roquefort, are from Auvergne—Cantal, Salers, Nécourt, Fourme d'Ambert—are the wines the best of which comes by the pitcherful. Even the mineral water, Volvic, from Auvergne.

The two best desserts are superbly fresh mousse au chocolat and a custard made with prunes. Add excellent and reasonably priced service and the formula for a successful restaurant.

L'Ambassade d'Auvergne et du Rouergue, 22 Rue du Grenier-Saint-Lazare, Paris-6. Reservations (272-31-22) are a good idea, especially at noon. Close Sundays after Pentecost (May 18). The course menu at 3 francs (22.50), which includes an appetizer and all the wine one can drink. Also is a carte

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U.S. Trade Surplus Fell Last Month

Will One of Biggest Recently Recorded

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—U.S. merchandise exports fell sharply during March but the trade surplus recorded a trade surplus of \$1.5 billion, the Census Bureau reported today.

Seasonally adjusted exports fell \$2.4 billion, down from \$3.1 billion in February, a drop of 21 percent. Imports also fell, down to \$1.6 billion from \$3.2 billion in February, a drop of 50 percent.

The surplus was the second largest of the year so far but was considerably behind the \$3.75 billion recorded in February. It also was larger than the balance of trade in all but five months of 1969.

Even though exports fell below a year's record, they were the highest total in the nation's history.

The merchandise trade figure does not include Department of Defense grant-aid shipments under military assistance program, which totaled \$33.7 million.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said that despite the improved first quarter's performance, "the prospects are for a narrowing of the trade surplus as 1970 progresses."

Although first-quarter imports are also higher than anticipated, the economic slowdown, which may yet occur in the third quarter, Mr. Passer said, "strengthens the second half year as domestic business activity accelerates."

March figure compared with a surplus of \$21.1 million in 1969.

Of the first quarter, seasonally adjusted exports were at an annual rate of \$41.5 billion, about 10 percent higher than the calendar 1969 rate of \$37.3 billion.

Imports were at an annual rate of \$36.5 billion, about 8 percent higher than the 1969 total of \$33.7 billion.

Tool Orders In U.S. Down From 1969

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—New orders for machine tools, an important indicator of how U.S. businessmen view the future, were almost unchanged in March, on those of the preceding month.

However, the pace of orders, the latest month remained far behind that of a year ago and less to foreign customers were a higher proportion of the total.

Inflation in U.S.: Analyzing the Lag

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP).—Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters the other day that the Council of Economic Advisers was "somewhat encouraged" by a slight decline in the pace of U.S. inflation in March.

Baloney. The fact is that, throughout the administration, the whopping advance in the consumer price index was greeted with shock and dismay. The index rose 0.5 percent (or 6 percent at an annual rate), the same jump as in February.

The "slight decline" to which Mr. Ziegler alluded represents a so-called seasonal adjustment, which is probably meaningless. Even on that basis, the rise was 0.4 percent (4.8 percent annually).

Time for Lag
The fact is that, after making all possible allowance for "time lags," prices should have yielded more than they have to the administration's combined fiscal and monetary curbs. And so should interest rates, which instead are starting up again after receding from their peaks.

Although economic growth has been slowed to a crawl, prices still storm upward. The best that can be said is that the pace in the last few months has been fractionally less hectic.

Meanwhile, the slowdown of production has resulted in a sharp increase in unemployment—to 4.4 percent last month.

Wall Street Clear
To Wall Street, it is all very clear. Sharply lower first-quarter profits, combined with continued inflation and revelation of war involvements in Laos and Cambodia, have accelerated the tailspin in the stock market.

Moreover, the President's dilution of his originally stated strong fiscal policy has led to fears that the Federal Reserve will not be able to ease tight money to any significant degree.

When the President released his fiscal 1971 budget proposal last February, it was evident that the \$1.3 billion surplus was too skimpy to be a certainty.

Since then, in part due to questionable decisions, and in part due to circumstances beyond his control, the budget plan has disintegrated.

Since Wall Streeters now believe that there will be a deficit in the federal budget next year, they would not be surprised by a turn-around in Fed policy, aborting the easier money trend.

There were rumors last week that commercial banks, which just lowered the prime rate, may decide that lending rates must be boosted again to keep pace with market developments.

Critics of administration policy have been saying for many months that reliance on fiscal and monetary policy—and nothing else—would not do the job: if the screws were turned tight enough to crack down on inflation and high interest rates, a serious recession and sagging business profits would result. But if the policy were tempered to prevent a disaster on the jobs and profits side of the equation, not much progress would be seen in the control of goods and money.

Nixon Meets Economic Advisers

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP).—President Nixon met with his chief economic advisers in extraordinary session this afternoon, coincident with another sharp drop in the stock market.

An unprecedented feature of the meeting was the inclusion of five non-government economists, including the distinguished monetary theorist, Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago.

A spokesman for the Council of Economic Advisers described today's meeting as "a low-key session" originally set up for April 20, when the President went to greet the Apollo 13 crew. The spokesman said that the intention was to get a "diverse" group of business and academic economists. The White House would not disclose the substance of the discussions.

Participants included CEA chairman Paul W. McCracken; CEA member Hendrik Houderik; Pierre Rinfret, president of Rinfret-Borfon Co.; George Katona of the University of Michigan research center; James J. O'Leary, United States Trust Co.; and Lloyd Uman, of the University of California.

One CEA member, Herbert Stein, in delivering a luncheon speech in Philadelphia, conceded that "some further increase (in unemployment) is possible, but there are no signs pointing to a pre-emptive rise."

The question of how far the business decline will go is, of course, the major question on the minds of Mr. Nixon and his advisers. Economist Beryl W. Sprinkel of Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago said today: "We have not reached the bottom of this business decline."

Mr. Friedman is known to hold the same view, terming the current situation a recession which started around October or November of 1969. He believes the recession "will continue and get deeper."

But the others of the outside group, not so committed to the money theory of the economy, could have been expected to support the CEA thesis that the economy is on the right track.

Mr. McCracken has promised "major progress on the price front" by the end of the year.

policy, aborting the easier money trend.

There were rumors last week that commercial banks, which just lowered the prime rate, may decide that lending rates must be boosted again to keep pace with market developments.

Critics of administration policy have been saying for many months that reliance on fiscal and monetary policy—and nothing else—would not do the job: if the screws were turned tight enough to crack down on inflation and high interest rates, a serious recession and sagging business profits would result. But if the policy were tempered to prevent a disaster on the jobs and profits side of the equation, not much progress would be seen in the control of goods and money.

When the President released his fiscal 1971 budget proposal last February, it was evident that the \$1.3 billion surplus was too skimpy to be a certainty.

Since then, in part due to questionable decisions, and in part due to circumstances beyond his control, the budget plan has disintegrated.

Since Wall Streeters now believe that there will be a deficit in the federal budget next year, they would not be surprised by a turn-around in Fed policy, aborting the easier money trend.

Phillips Says It Found Oil In North Sea

NEW YORK, April 27 (Reuters).—Phillips Petroleum Co. said today it has discovered oil in the North Sea and that a test well has flowed at rates of up to 2,000 barrels a day of 38.8 degree, low-sulphur-content oil.

The find, described by Phillips as possibly "significant," is 12 1/2 miles southwest of the Norwegian coast and 200 miles east of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Phillips is operator for a group consisting of Phillips, with about a 40 percent interest, Petrofina, Belgium, and Agip. The group has 3,075 million acres in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea with 281,000 acres in the area of the new find.

"The discovery could be significant because of the thick pay section encountered, and the size of the structure on which the wells were drilled," said Phillips president, John Houchins, in London. But further tests must be carried out before deciding whether the find is commercially viable.

Last month, Amoco and the British Gas Council announced a find of high-quality oil 160 miles off Aberdeen which was not viable.

Stock Prices Skid to 7-Year Low

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange cracked sharply today as the Dow Jones industrial average, smashing through a "support" zone as though it were tissue paper, plunged 12.14 to 745.14.

Weakness in the shares of the giant computer concern, the most popular institutional stock during the 1960s, helped to grease the psychological slide for the general market plunge.

The Kennedy death brought on near-panic selling, with the Dow tumbling 21.18 to 771.49. On the following Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1963, when the market reopened, the industrials soared 32.03.

Panic was notably absent in Wall Street today, but gloom engulfed brokerage board rooms. Volume on the Big Board ambled along at 10.24 million shares, or at an average rate for a 1970 session.

For the 18th trading day in a row, declines outnumbered advances. A total of 1,208 stocks finished lower, while only 185 issues posted gains. Each of the 15 most active issues closed in the minus column, as the sell-off swept across both blue chips and glamour stocks, as well as all the groups in between.

IBM, dropping 7 1/2 to 301 1/2 in active trading, was one of 498 million in the first quarter, offset by an extraordinary gain of \$3.7 million from the sale of its interest in Wilson Sporting Goods Co.

James I. Ling, chairman, and Clyde Skeen, president of the conglomerate, attributed the consolidated loss to operating losses by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and Braniff International Airlines. They said all other subsidiaries are operating profitably.

Both the steel and airline holdings are expected to be profitable for the year, the executives said.

The sale of Wilson to PepsiCo Inc. showed a book profit of \$387 million, they said. But \$30 million was used to increase to \$80 million the reserve established for possible loss on the disposition of assets or abandonment of programs.

The first-quarter net income was equivalent to 38 cents a share, compared with 34 cents on net income of \$2.68 million for the same period last year. Sales in the first quarter were \$97.24 million, up from \$83.86 million in the same period last year.

Mr. Ling said LTV's senior officers voluntarily reduced their salaries by up to 25 percent as of Jan. 1, and other cost cuts are in the works.

Boeing
SEATTLE, Wash. April 27 (Reuters).—Boeing Co. today reported its first-quarter 1970 profit totaled less than half the 1969 period's total.

It cited lower returns from government programs, commercial program writeoffs, inflationary cost pressures, spending in support of new business activities, and increased interest charges as reasons for the decline.

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) \$99.5 \$89.5
Profits (millions) \$1.8 \$1.2
Per Share .029 .029

Procter & Gamble
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) \$1.2 \$1.1
Profits (millions) \$0.1 \$0.1
Per Share .029 .029

Brokerage House Gloom Deepens

Issues setting new lows for the year, compared with a single new high.

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GM and Ford Report Slides In Net, Sales

DETROIT, April 27 (Special).—The first results of the U.S. auto industry—General Motors and Ford—today reported drops in first-quarter earnings.

GM, No. 1, showed the sharper fall—33.5 percent on a 14 percent decline in sales.

Ford reported a 26 percent earnings decline on a 5 percent slip in dollar volume.

Both firms cited a drop in new-car sales in North America, although Ford said unit sales declines were "nearly offset" by a 30 percent increase in its overseas sales. They also cited higher labor and material costs.

GM chairman James M. Roche and president Edward N. Cole said, however, that they expected the scheduled elimination of the federal surtax July 1, plus increasing disposable income and a current high rate of savings, would "put consumers in a good position to spend later this year."

GM showed net profits of \$343 million, or \$1.21 a share in the 1970 first quarter, down from \$523 million, \$1.82 a share, in the 1969 period. Revenue sank to \$5.6 billion from \$6.5 billion.

Ford had a net of \$124.4 million, \$1.15 a share, compared with \$187 million, \$1.54 a share, on revenue of \$3.58 billion, down from \$3.83 billion.

Chrysler Corp. No. 3 in the industry, last week reported a first-quarter loss of \$39.4 million. American Motors has not yet reported first-quarter results.

Western Publishing
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) \$6.14 \$6.05
Profits (millions) .034 .031
Per Share .004 .003

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) \$1.2 \$1.1
Profits (millions) \$0.1 \$0.1
Per Share .029 .029

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) \$99.5 \$89.5
Profits (millions) \$1.8 \$1.2
Per Share .029 .029

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Per Share .029 .029

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

William R. Smart

William R. Smart, general manager of Bull-GE General Electric, has been named a vice-president and general manager of GE's international information system. He is replaced at Bull-GE by Jean-François Brulé, formerly deputy general manager. Mr. Smart, who becomes responsible for all GE computer operations outside North America, will be headquartered in New York, but will maintain a Paris office as a member of the Bull-GE board.

Erik J. Larsen, formerly vice-president of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., has been named director of Scandinavian operations for Halle & Steigitz Inc., to be based initially in Paris.

Robert W. Young, president of U.S. Real Estate Corp., has been named president of United Growth Fund, replacing Robert W. Pollock, chairman of the USI group's board.

New Alumina Plant Bolsters Russia's Producing Stature

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—The Soviet Union's position as the world's second largest aluminum producer after the United States has been significantly strengthened with the inauguration of an unusual raw material source in Siberia.

The Soviet press reported recently the start of operations of a plant for the production of alumina, the intermediate product essential for the electrolytic reduction of aluminum metal.

One of these nephelites, is the ore on which the Achinsk operation is based. Though low in aluminum content, nephelite can be economically, according to the Russians, because, in addition to the basic alumina, it yields cement and potash as marketable by-products.

The opening of the Achinsk plant will stimulate costly overhauls of alumina from the Urals to the large aluminum reduction plants in eastern Siberia.

Most of the world's alumina is derived from bauxite, which is a relatively high-grade source of aluminum. The Soviet Union, except for a single large deposit in the northern Urals, is short of high-grade bauxite and has been developing lower-grade ores in abundant supply.

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Tokyo Exchange

April 27, 1970

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	154	Mitsui B. Ind.	867
Canon Cam.	172	Mitsui B. Ind.	868
Dai Nip. Print.	272	Mitsui B. Ind.	869
Fuji Bank	309	Mitsui B. Ind.	870
Fuji Photo	282	Mitsui B. Ind.	871
Hakuhaku	282	Mitsui B. Ind.	872
Hitachi	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	873
Honda	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	874
C. Itoh	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	875
Jap. Air Lines	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	876
Kao Soda	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	877
Kasei K.	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	878
Kirin Brewery	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	879
Komatsu	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	880
Kubota I. Wks.	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	881
Toyoko Motor	138	Mitsui B. Ind.	882

† Previous. * Ex-div.

The stock market will bounce back!

No question. But an investment in real estate usually doesn't bounce at all, es-

stabilizer in their portfolio. Some investors want only a stabilizer in their portfolio.

That is why we recently formed Realstock-Real Estate Stock Fund N.V., a mutual fund investing in international real estate, seeking capital appreciation and income from a professionally managed portfolio of properties that are not subject to stock market fluctuations. Just subject to strong, steady growth.

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pecially in a professionally managed real estate fund. We at ICT strongly believe in stock market growth potential. After all, we manage three stock funds, The Dollar Fund, Fund of New York and Fund of Nations. However, most investors want a

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—Auditors: S.A. Fiduciaire Suisse;
—Depository bank: Caisse hypothécaire du canton de Genève;
—Bearer units in denominations of 1, 5 and 10, legally available to holders non-resident in Switzerland.

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ADDRESS _____
(In capitals please, strictly confidential.)

هكذا من الأهل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Sales: June 69; July 67; Aug 41; Oct 3
Dec 5.

SHELL EGGS						
May	34.70	25.25	34.40	34.50	34.60	
Jun	34.80	34.90	34.35	34.55	34.65	
Jul	34.90					
Aug	35.00					
Sep	35.30	35.95	25.25	35.50	35.95	
Oct	35.50	35.15	25.25	35.50	35.95	
Nov	35.80					
Dec	36.00	36.40	35.90	35.60	35.60	
Jan	36.70	36.90	36.00	35.90	35.90	
Feb	36.90	36.90				
Sales: May '35; Jun '35; Jun '39; May '40; May '41; Dec '25; Oct '36; Nov '37; Dec '37; Dec '39; Dec '40						
FROZEN PORK BELLIES						
May	44.95	45.05	44.65	44.70	45.00	
Jun	44.95	44.90	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jul	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Aug	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Sep	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Oct	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Nov	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Dec	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jan	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
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Nov	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Dec	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jan	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Feb	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Mar	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Apr	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
May	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jun	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jul	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Aug	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Sep	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Oct	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Nov	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Dec	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jan	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Feb	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Mar	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Apr	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
May	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jun	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jul	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Aug	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Sep	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Oct	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Nov	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Dec	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jan	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Feb	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Mar	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Apr	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
May	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jun	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jul	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Aug	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Sep	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Oct	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Nov	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Dec	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jan	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Feb	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Mar	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Apr	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
May	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jun	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Jul	45.00	45.00	44.15	44.20	44.50	
Aug	45.0					

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Seattle-First National Bank.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1978			
	East.	Free.	High	Low
astardam	132.1	138.2	133.8	218.4
ussell	92.15	82.25	82.87	91.5
astark	145.41	148.11	188.8	148.4
nden 30.	378.1	380.6	432.4	378.1
eden 500	144.45	145.52	107.27	144.4
is	74.04	74.81	78.40	80.3
lan	90.3	8.3	107.3	90.3
aney	178.63	178.03	183.48	328.3
ky (n)	378.51	378.55	165.70	172.4
ky (o)	2388.06	2410.17	2522.65	2283.8
krich	204.6	201.7	305.0	301.6

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1974	Coil Ind	250	1	174	18	1976	1776	18	1978	1878	18	1980	1978	18	1982	1978	18	1984	1978	18	1986	1978	18	1988	1978	18	1990	1978	18	1992	1978	18	1994	1978	18	1996	1978	18	1998	1978	18	2000	1978	18	2002	1978	18	2004	1978	18	2006	1978	18	2008	1978	18	2010	1978	18	2012	1978	18	2014	1978	18	2016	1978	18	2018	1978	18	2020	1978	18	2022	1978	18	2024	1978	18	2026	1978	18	2028	1978	18	2030	1978	18	2032	1978	18	2034	1978	18	2036	1978	18	2038	1978	18	2040	1978	18	2042	1978	18	2044	1978	18	2046	1978	18	2048	1978	18	2050	1978	18	2052	1978	18	2054	1978	18	2056	1978	18	2058	1978	18	2060	1978	18	2062	1978	18	2064	1978	18	2066	1978	18	2068	1978	18	2070	1978	18	2072	1978	18	2074	1978	18	2076	1978	18	2078	1978	18	2080	1978	18	2082	1978	18	2084	1978	18	2086	1978	18	2088	1978	18	2090	1978	18	2092	1978	18	2094	1978	18	2096	1978	18	2098	1978	18	2100	1978	18	2102	1978	18	2104	1978	18	2106	1978	18	2108	1978	18	2110	1978	18	2112	1978	18	2114	1978	18	2116	1978	18	2118	1978	18	2120	1978	18	2122	1978	18	2124	1978	18	2126	1978	18	2128	1978	18	2130	1978	18	2132	1978	18	2134	1978	18	2136	1978	18	2138	1978	18	2140	1978	18	2142	1978	18	2144	1978	18	2146	1978	18	2148	1978	18	2150	1978	18	2152	1978	18	2154	1978	18	2156	1978	18	2158	1978	18	2160	1978	18	2162	1978	18	2164	1978	18	2166	1978	18	2168	1978	18	2170	1978	18	2172	1978	18	2174	1978	18	2176	1978	18	2178	1978	18	2180	1978	18	2182	1978	18	2184	1978	18	2186	1978	18	2188	1978	18	2190	1978	18	2192	1978	18	2194	1978	18	2196	1978	18	2198	1978	18	2200	1978	18	2202	1978	18	2204	1978	18	2206	1978	18	2208	1978	18	2210	1978	18	2212	1978	18	2214	1978	18	2216	1978	18	2218	1978	18	2220	1978	18	2222	1978	18	2224	1978	18	2226	1978	18	2228	1978	18	2230	1978	18	2232	1978	18	2234	1978	18	2236	1978	18	2238	1978	18	2240	1978	18	2242	1978	18	2244	1978	18	2246	1978	18	2248	1978	18	2250	1978	18	2252	1978	18	2254	1978	18	2256	1978	18	2258	1978	18	2260	1978	18	2262	1978	18	2264	1978	18	2266	1978	18	2268	1978	18	2270	1978	18	2272	1978	18	2274	1978	18	2276	1978	18	2278	1978	18	2280	1978	18	2282	1978	18	2284	1978	18	2286	1978	18	2288	1978	18	2290	1978	18	2292	1978	18	2294	1978	18	2296	1978	18	2298	1978	18	2300	1978	18	2302	1978	18	2304	1978	18	2306	1978	18	2308	1978	18	2310	1978	18	2312	1978	18	2314	1978	18	2316	1978	18	2318	1978	18	2320	1978	18	2322	1978	18	2324	1978	18	2326	1978	18	2328	1978	18	2330	1978	18	2332	1978	18	2334	1978	18	2336	1978	18	2338	1978	18	2340	1978	18	2342	1978	18	2344	1978	18	2346	1978	18	2348	1978	18	2350	1978	18	2352	1978	18	2354	1978	18	2356	1978	18	2358	1978	18	2360	1978	18	2362	1978	18	2364	1978	18	2366	1978	18	2368	1978	18	2370	1978	18	2372	1978	18	2374	1978	18	2376	1978	18	2378	1978	18	2380	1978	18	2382	1978	18	2384	1978	18	2386	1978	18	2388	1978	18	2390	1978	18	2392	1978	18	2394	1978	18	2396	1978	18	2398	1978	18	2400	1978	18	2402	1978	18	2404	1978	18	2406	1978	18	2408	1978	18	2410	1978	18	2412	1978	18	2414	1978	18	2416	1978	18	2418	1978	18	2420	1978	18	2422	1978	18	2424	1978	18	2426	1978	18	2428	1978	18	2430	1978	18	2432	1978	18	2434	1978	18	2436	1978	18	2438	1978	18	2440	1978	18	2442	1978	18	2444	1978	18	2446	1978	18	2448	1978	18	2450	1978	18	2452	1978	18	2454	1978	18	2456	1978	18	2458	1978	18	2460	1978	18	2462	1978	18	2464	1978	18	2466	1978	18	2468	1978	18	2470	1978	18	2472	1978	18	2474	1978	18	2476	1978	18	2478	1978	18	2480	1978	18	2482	1978	18	2484	1978	18	2486	1978	18	2488	1978	18	2490	1978	18	2492	1978	18	2494	1978	18	2496	1978	18	2498	1978	18	2500	1978	18	2502	1978	18	2504	1978	18	2506	1978	18	2508	1978	18	2510	1978	18	2512	1978	18	2514	1978	18	2516	1978	18	2518	1978	18	2520	1978	18	2522	1978	18	2524	1978	18	2526	1978	18	2528	1978	18	2530	1978	18	2532	1978	18	2534	1978	18	2536	1978	18	2538	1978	18	2540	1978	18	2542	1978	18	2544	1978	18	2546	1978	18	2548	1978	18	2550	1978	18	2552	1978	18	2554	1978	18	2556	1978	18	2558	1978	18	2560	1978	18	2562	1978	18	2564	1978	18	2566	1978	18	2568	1978	18	2570	1978	18	2572	1978	18	2574	1978	18	2576	1978	18	2578	1978	18	2580	1978	18	2582	1978	18	2584	1978	18	2586	1978	18	2588	1978	18	2590	1978	18	2592	1978	18	2594	1978	18	2596	1978	18	2598	1978	18	2600	1978	18	2602	1978	18	2604	1978	18	2606	1978	18	2608	1978	18	2610	1978	18	2612	1978	18	2614	1978	18	2616	1978	18	2618	1978	18	2620	1978	18	2622	1978	18	2624	1978	18	2626	1978	18	2628	1978	18	2630	1978	18	2632	1978	18	2634	1978	18	2636	1978	18	2638	1978	18	2640	1978	18	2642	1978	18	2644	1978	18	2646	1978	18	2648	1978	18	2650	1978	18	2652	1978	18	2654	1978	18	2656	1978	18	2658	1978	18	2660	1978	18	2662	1978	18	2664	1978	18	2666	1978	18	2668	1978	18	2670	1978	18	2672	1978	18	2674	1978	18	2676	1978	18	2678	1978	18	2680	1978	18	2682	1978	18	2684	1978	18	2686	1978	18	2688	1978	18	2690	1978	18	2692	1978	18	2694	1978	18	2696	1978	18	2698	1978	18	2700	1978	18	2702	1978	18	2704	1978	18	2706	1978	18	2708	1978	18	2710	1978	18	2712	1978	18	2714	1978	18	2716	1978	18	2718	1978	18	2720	1978	18	2722	1978	18	2724	1978	18	2726	1978	18	2728	1978	18	2730	1978	18	2732	1978	18	2734	1978	18	2736	1978	18	2738	1978	18	2740	1978	18	2742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1970	1980	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CONCORDS	CON																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

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10% Diversified 26 56 16% 17% 16% 16%+ 16 1 16% 10% Helene Capi 31 12% 13% 12 12 -1% 1 (Continued on next page.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A new investment company, SWISS CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION, has been formed to provide lines of communication and assistance to investors and entrepreneurs interested in the Caribbean. The policy of SCDF is to enter into joint ventures with resident and foreign ventures, to offer management and organizing assistance, and to offer equity to host country citizens and governments.

As its first activity SCDF studied existing and potential economic conditions in the Caribbean. Extensive aid was provided by SCDF's sponsors, Growth International Inc., an international investment holding company, and the Swiss American Bank & Trust Corporation.

The study covered all major sectors: agriculture, industry and tourism, and impinging factors such as government spending, balance of payments, infrastructure and taxation. The work indicates that much of the Caribbean is well on its way to becoming a semi-integrated economic unit with probable growth well above average. It seems clear that the rapid development of Puerto Rico and the Bahamas during the past decade is but a preview of the next decade for a much larger area.

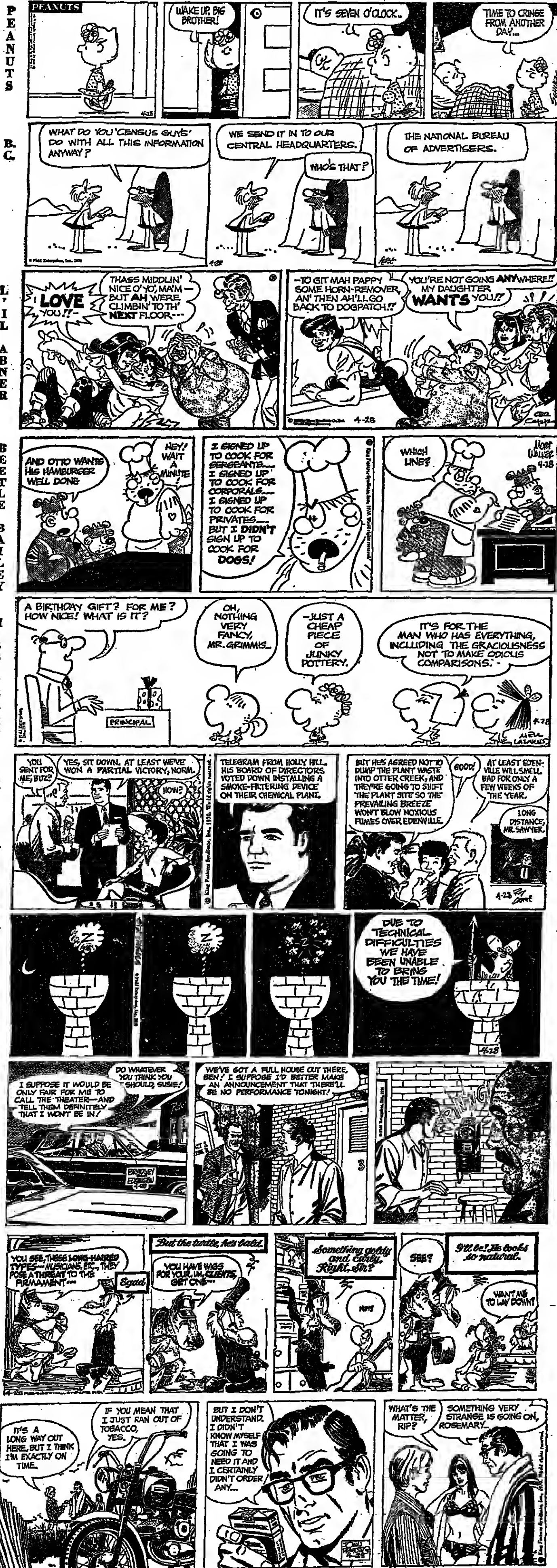
SWISS CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION
Boite Postale 2934
8023 Zurich, Switzerland

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Yield		Price		High		Low		Last		Change	
Am. Int'l. 6 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Int'l. 6 3/4%	92 3/4	93 3/4	94 3/4	95 3/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4
Am. Int'l. 6 7/8%	92 7/8	93 7/8	94 7/8	95 7/8	96 7/8	97 7/8	98 7/8	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8
Am. Int'l. 7%	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Am. Int'l. 7 1/8%	93 1/8	94 1/8	95 1/8	96 1/8	97 1/8	98 1/8	99 1/8	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8
Am. Int'l. 7 1/4%	93 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4
Am. Int'l. 7 1/2%	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Int'l. 7 3/4%	93 3/4	94 3/4	95 3/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4
Am. Int'l. 7 7/8%	93 7/8	94 7/8	95 7/8	96 7/8	97 7/8	98 7/8	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8
Am. Int'l. 8%	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Am. Int'l. 8 1/8%	94 1/8	95 1/8	96 1/8	97 1/8	98 1/8	99 1/8	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8
Am. Int'l. 8 1/4%	94 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4
Am. Int'l. 8 1/2%	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Am. Int'l. 8 3/4%	94 3/4	95 3/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4
Am. Int'l. 8 7/8%	94 7/8	95 7/8	96 7/8	97 7/8	98 7/8	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8
Am. Int'l. 9%	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
Am. Int'l. 9 1/8%	95 1/8	96 1/8	97 1/8	98 1/8	99 1/8	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8
Am. Int'l. 9 1/4%	95 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4
Am. Int'l. 9 1/2%	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Int'l. 9 3/4%	95 3/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4
Am. Int'l. 9 7/8%	95 7/8	96 7/8	97 7/8	98 7/8	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8
Am. Int'l. 10%	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Am. Int'l. 10 1/8%	96 1/8	97 1/8	98 1/8	99 1/8	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8
Am. Int'l. 10 1/4%	96 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4
Am. Int'l. 10 1/2%	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am. Int'l. 10 3/4%	96 3/4	97 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4
Am. Int'l. 10 7/8%	96 7/8	97 7/8	98 7/8	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8
Am. Int'l. 11%	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Am. Int'l. 11 1/8%	97 1/8	98 1/8	99 1/8	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8
Am. Int'l. 11 1/4%	97 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4
Am. Int'l. 11 1/2%	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Am. Int'l. 11 3/4%	97 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4
Am. Int'l. 11 7/8%	97 7/8	98 7/8	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8	109 7/8
Am. Int'l. 12%	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
Am. Int'l. 12 1/8%	98 1/8	99 1/8	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8	110 1/8
Am. Int'l. 12 1/4%	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4
Am. Int'l. 12 1/2%	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Int'l. 12 3/4%	98 3/4	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4
Am. Int'l. 12 7/8%	98 7/8	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8	109 7/8	110 7/8
Am. Int'l. 13%	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
Am. Int'l. 13 1/8%	99 1/8	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8	110 1/8	111 1/8
Am. Int'l. 13 1/4%	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4
Am. Int'l. 13 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am. Int'l. 13 3/4%	99 3/4	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4
Am. Int'l. 13 7/8%	99 7/8	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8	109 7/8	110 7/8	111 7/8
Am. Int'l. 14%	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
Am. Int'l. 14 1/8%	100 1/8	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8	110 1/8	111 1/8	112 1/8
Am. Int'l. 14 1/4%	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4
Am. Int'l. 14 1/2%	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Int'l. 14 3/4%	100 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4	112 3/4
Am. Int'l. 14 7/8%	100 7/8	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8	109 7/8	110 7/8	111 7/8	112 7/8
Am. Int'l. 15%	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
Am. Int'l. 15 1/8%	101 1/8	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8	110 1/8	111 1/8	112 1/8	113 1/8
Am. Int'l. 15 1/4%	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	113 1/4
Am. Int'l. 15 1/2%	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Am. Int'l. 15 3/4%	101 3/4	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4	112 3/4	113 3/4
Am. Int'l. 15 7/8%	101 7/8	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8	109 7/8	110 7/8	111 7/8	112 7/8	113 7/8
Am. Int'l. 16%	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
Am. Int'l. 16 1/8%	102 1/8	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8	110 1/8	111 1/8	112 1/8	113 1/8	114 1/8
Am. Int'l. 16 1/4%	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	113 1/4	114 1/4
Am. Int'l. 16 1/2%	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Am. Int'l. 16 3/4%	102 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4	112 3/4	113 3/4	114 3/4
Am. Int'l. 16 7/8%	102 7/8	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8	109 7/8	110 7/8	111 7/8	112 7/8	113 7/8	114 7/8
Am. Int'l. 17%	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
Am. Int'l. 17 1/8%	103 1/8	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8	110 1/8	111 1/8	112 1/8	113 1/8	114 1/8	115 1/8
Am. Int'l. 17 1/4%	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	113 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4
Am. Int'l. 17 1/2%	103 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Am. Int'l. 17 3/4%	103 3/4	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4	112 3/4	113 3/4	114 3/4	115 3/4
Am. Int'l. 17 7/8%	103 7/8	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8	109 7/8	110 7/8	111 7/8	112 7/8	113 7/8	114 7/8	115 7/8
Am. Int'l. 18%	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
Am. Int'l. 18 1/8%	104 1/8	105 1/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	108 1/8	109 1/8	110 1/8	111 1/8	112 1/8	113 1/8	114 1/8	115 1/8	116 1/8
Am. Int'l. 18 1/4%	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	113 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4
Am. Int'l. 18 1/2%	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am. Int'l. 18 3/4%	104 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4	112 3/4	113 3/4	114 3/4	115 3/4	116 3/4
Am. Int'l. 18 7/8%	104 7/8	105 7/8	106 7/8	107 7/8	108 7/8								

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An area of bridge on which theory is silent relates to misunderstandings: how to avoid having them; how to handle the situation when it has happened to you; and how to reap the full benefits when it happens to your opponents. It may not be at all obvious that the opposition is on the way to a disaster, and even an expert sometimes fails the enemy out of trouble in such circumstances.

A split second after responding to a club, North remembered that he had agreed to play the Drury convention. This provides that after an original pass a two-club opening implies a hand of at least average strength with support for partner.

South took the implication of spade support as a guarantee and jumped directly to game. North, however, retreated to four no-trump after West's double, knowing that South was expecting spade support which he was not able to provide and that West was long and strong in spades.

East doubled four no-trump, proud of the fact that he could contribute two tricks to the defense. The result would have been a disappointment for him, because North can make ten tricks against any defense if he times the play carefully.

However, South thought it was time to show his diamond suit, and West doubled again, more out of rhythm than because his hand justified it.

West led the diamond ace, hoping to reduce South's chances of ruffing spades in the dummy, and continued with a second trump. South won in the dummy with the jack and led the club queen. East covered with the ace and South ruffed. He led the heart queen, which was covered by the king and ace. The club jack was led from dummy with the intention of discarding if East played low. But East covered with the king and South ruffed.

The appearance of the club nine from the West hand is a comfort to South. He could not maneuver to establish dummy's sixth club, but he had no trouble in drawing the last trump and making 11 tricks: four trumps, three hearts, two clubs and two spades.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West Pass Pass 1♣ Pass 2♣ Pass 4♦ Del. 4NT Del. 5♦ Pass Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

SLIPS	MOLT	BEAM
PLUMP	ARICA	URGE
AGATE	SNARE	ORUM
CHIT	CHICO	TASTE
ETIRE	UNT	CAPALS
RUB	LA	TERAL
RIOT	STIPRA	SEGO
INCH	LOSER	QUARTERS
OHIO	CASTRO	LAB
TENDOUS	ICE	ANCE
PLAIS	NOIS	RUDE
HEAD	START	TONQUE
ERGO	AINTE	DONNE
MOOR	BEIR	DRESS

DENNIS THE MENACE

4-23

BOOKS

MAX JAMISON

By Wilfred Sheed, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 280 pp. \$6.50.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

FOR SOME reason, the lally takes an inordinate, probably morbid, interest in how critics—especially drama critics—function as human beings. Sheridan Whiteside in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and Waldo Lydecker in "Laura" stole their respective shows with their destructive wit and penchant for murder, both holdovers, presumably, from their function as critics.

The lay impression of what a drama critic actually does includes dining at Sardi's with lissome starlets, hanging on his every mot, going to a different "show" every night (for free!), dining off dessert soon after the curtain has risen, scribbling a few lines on his gleaming sheets during intermission, and then riding to his office to don a green eyeshade and shiver the entire production on dead-line.

But what happens when a returns home to his wife and kids? How does he avoid the bonds every night as he plunges violently from the ravished air of Art to the bottomless depths of Family?

The answer emerges from Wilfrid Sheed's finest novel to date—and easily the best fictional treatment of a critic. The better the critic, Sheed says, the worse the home. A critic is on duty twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. His critical juices never cease churning as he assesses everything critically: his wife, his children, his mistress, his job, right down to the quality of the popcorn he buys on his home holiday at the movies.

Maximilian P. Jamison was born and raised to examine life critically, and this ceaseless use of the critical intelligence is both his glory and despair. "He had been doing it since college and felt that he was only just getting on top of it, moving in rhythm with the work instead of against it." Consequently, he reviews his wife's performance in bed or the quality of his young son's conversation as he would a play; instinctively wants to edit out the "hopefulness" from potential mistresses' dialogue, and even judges the suitability of his wife's evening bob haircut, on a careful, graduated aesthetic-moral scale. Taste is all.

He is always doing heroic battle with the sentimentalists and easy moralists who pounce on him for "selling out." In his genuine integrity he thinks it is just as possible to write intelligently for a slick, well-paying Now, Inc. as for scruffy, high-minded Reviewer. But academics accuse him of writing more "reviews" when he should be contributing learned, if redundant articles on Aeschylus to their morbid and unreadable journals. Theater folk, surely, the dearest people in the world, accuse him of being a professional highbrow grouch. The perquisites of his job are no bargain, either, for "how

much entertainment should a man be asked to take?" which private screaming will sufficiently impress a highbrow divorcee he has picked up at the Guggenheim Museum? Why does every party he attends exude "a dull roar of ego"? Why bother to hone his prose into a scalpel-sharp instrument of communication when the really "in" people don't care about words any more? Will there ever be success from the tidal flow of nut mail?

Max Jamison's relations with the people around him always founder because he insists on applying critical standards to life in general, and most people resent being graded. Worse, they don't really believe in the existence of any standards. Max's own are by no means pharisaical or rigid: "In actual fact, he went as fast as anyone, but he didn't believe in it—that was what being old-fashioned stood for. Not believing in what you were doing."

It would have been easy to make Max Jamison into a one-dimensional monster of egotism à la Sheridan Whiteside or Waldo Lydecker. But Wilfrid Sheed knows the critical mind too intimately; he himself wrote jumbled movie reviews for Esquire, and he is too sensitive an artist to be satisfied with mere caricature. His hero is a much an object of pathos and compassion as of farce. His dilemma is tragically unresolved (he comes close to madness toward the end) because he really is too good for this world, even though he knows it himself.

Some of the ground here was gone over in Sheed's earlier novel, "Office Politics," especially the platitudes about selling out. The decent hero taking arms against a sea of clichés has always been a Sheed specialty, which accounts for his failure to produce a block-busting novel, since clichés about art and life are the lifeblood of best sellers.

But the even larger inept of this new, triumphantly intelligent, novel is that criticism is not a mask or a pose, a way for egomaniacs to vent their hostilities or for failed artists to make a buck. It is a deep, deep view of life, a creative, aggressive attitude to the world, rather than the usual mindlessly passive one.

All a critic has to sell is his taste, his intelligence, and, above all, his personality—his uniqueness on the world. Alas for Max Jamison, there are few buyers of such commodities in a society which confuses its lack of standards with tolerance, and the critic's concern for standards with egotistic dictation and gratuitous cruelty.

Mr. Freedman teaches English at Simmons College. This review was written for "Book World," literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will Wenz

ACROSS												
1	Mountain ash	51	Rather tardy	22	Underworld goddess							
2	This, in Spain	52	School in Paris	23	Play it							
3	Vase de	53	Cockney's wish	24	English actor-manager							
4	Diminish	54	Aquatic bird	25	London district							
5	Snow	55	Persons	26	Ball of yarn							
6	Bomb type	56	Stub	27	Yarn							
7	Allege	57	Sweeper's prey	28	Care: Abbr.							
8	Medicinal herb	58	Old name of Florence's river	29	Mythical watchdog							
9	Whitney	59	French direction	30	Using speech							
10	Outer casing	60	Begged	31	Theories							
11	Countryman	61	Shelf	32	Took on fuel							
12	Actor	62	Abbr.	33	Seed covering							
13	Maximilian	63	Forage herb	34	Harry and							
14	Folklore people	64	Old Greek coin	35	Robert E.							
15	Fish group	65	Sherman's quote	36	Designated							
16	Brother of	66	Lawyer: Abbr.	37	Stopping place: Abbr.							
17	Spread	67	River into the Arkansas	38	Religious book							
18	Faster, in music: Abbr.	68	Lionel's sister	39	Irish playwright							
19	polio	69	Trounce, informally	40	Chemical prefix							
20	Shrew	70	Swiss name	41	me gray							
21	Rambunctious children	71	Shoemaker's aid	42	Broadcast							
22	Bird	72	Shoemaker's aid	43	Satan's forte							
23	One other	73	Variety of viper	44	Good word, to press agents							
24	Ancient kingdom	74	Blind	45	Exist: Lat.							
25	Mutiny scene	75	Virtuous	46	Opposite of							
26	Aromas	76	Final words	47	Cassiterite							
27	Stage and screen star	77	Register									



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PIPNY	_____
TUNDA	_____
GUMSED	_____
DUTOXE	_____

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

HER OWN "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BASIS YEARN CLOVER POUNCE

Answers: Openings provided for stereo word—YOUR EARS

